

THE LONG WALL SYSTEM.—I will now, Sir, endeavour to describe the

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...and managers must be carefully eschewed. Irish capitalists must put their hands on the wheel, assist, but not dictate, at the boards of control; when confidence is restored, and the splendid mines of the country will have a fair chance of rivaling the great ones of the world.

F. W.

ORIGINATOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Having noticed for several weeks in your valuable Journal letters
 of the "Originator of the Railway System," I, too, cannot help observing
 that the world only profits by the inventions of the ingenious, and enjoys
 the fruits of his labour, without indulging in the obligations it lies under to the inventor, and without en-
 deavouring to rescue from obscurity the name or history of the person
 who has, in reality, been of more advantage to mankind than hundreds
 of artists, or sculptors, whose names are held in high esteem, and even their
 portraits for ages. In this country, England was a growing state her people were brave,
 but since luxury, grandeur, and the thirst for fame crept into the
 nation, we meet with partiality in distinctions, and men are held in consideration only
 for their magnificence. Although time has established facts, and corro-
 sion of oblivion has succeeded in proving to whom we are indebted for our present
 means of steam locomotion, we sadly fear that, unless there is wealth and power to
 enable men to exert themselves, the late Mr. James's claim for recompense and re-
 cognition remains an unpaid debt, and a lasting disgrace to this country for the treat-
 ment meted out by one of her greatest benefactors. Do not allow yourselves to be lulled
 to sleep by a subject that touches on credit, wealth, and honour of
 the nation. In the work called "The two James's and the two Stephenson's," p. 100, we
 are informed that Mr. James was a Freemason. In all Freemasons' publications they
 commend their charity and love of justice, and that every mason on his admission places
 money in the hands of the treasurer, and continues to pay periodical
 contributions for charitable purposes—their rules being to mutually and earnestly assist each
 other in their families; but these duties are too frequently neglected, and the stranger
 who thinks this claim calls for the particular attention and generosity of the
 society, if their love of justice, when they are made acquainted with the subject, must
 induce them to collect amongst their own fraternity, and support the claim of the great
 benefactor of the railway system. That the alacrity a Royal Society would bestow
 on a worthy individual projected; but I have been led to understand that
 the occurrence of such subscriptions themselves: this is not possible in all cases.
 The work called "The two James's," &c., is circulated more generally, and the
 author therein peruse it, they will at once see the justice of the claim, if only by the
 name of the late Mr. Edward Pease (p. 108). When we consider that Mr. Pease was
 one of 50 years of age, it appears he deeply felt the treatment "Mr. James and his
 family" have received for Wm. James's "patriotic efforts and unrewarded zeal,"
 and that the truth points of a great moral, and speaks it with all the weight and omen of
 truth from the grave.—Sept. 3.

CORNISH SLATES AT THE EXHIBITION.

We, in this county of "One and All," feel much flattered by the enormous poured upon us in the Journal of August 23, by your faceless, but not always well-informed, correspondent, Mr. Nicholas Ennor. He proposes to distinguish our Tintagel and Delabole slate formation as "Cornish," and imputes it as a blunder to the Rev. Mr. Kinsman, who, at the Exhibition Jurors, that the Tintagel slates have been called "Devonian." The said juror, in seeing a monograph on the stratified rocks of Cornwall emanate from the pen of Mr. Ennor, so accurate in its determinations and so sound in principle as to carry with it the conviction of the geological world, and to establish a "Cornish name," but our amiable friend is awfully aware of the fact that Devonian is the name for many years been accepted both at home and abroad as the family name for a certain group of strata, which includes not only the slates of Devon, but the whole of the hills of Cornwall and the *schiefer* of the Rhine provinces. Until, therefore, some explorer can upset what those industrious toilers, the geologists, have established we can scarcely expect to change our name. If, it appears, would call us "Cornish." A pretty thing, indeed, to make us out as old as our grandmothers at Bannockburn! We have no serious objection, herabouts, to a title derived from our neighbourhood; but we feel, it must be confessed, Mr. Editor, a little reluctance to be associated with another sort which is also put down for Devonian. As "ladies," we, of course, have our little vanities; we are proud of our good colour, of our little waste, and of the smoothness of our faces (modesty forbids us to add that, if we be turned over, the backbones will be found to correspond); and we can hardly rest in our beds when we think of being confounded with that rough and red-faced lot, the Old Red Sandstone. If Mr. Ennor come forward as a gallant knight, and slaver his goose quill in the refusal to use the name, let him, he makes an onslaught on a model clubman, the English cricketer he does not understand. Why did he not say "aixpence," and mean Mr. Bob. Hunt's explanatory Handbook of Class I.? Really, Mr. Ennor should make a quasi-avowal of ignorance, or we shall believe that he has lost a portion of the wonderful self-confidence. So sharp a critic might, at first, be supposed to know nothing; but if the ill-natured word catch him critiquing what he has, by his own showing, not understood, they will, perhaps, by-and-by deem him more of a fat than a fool. (Signed, David, 30.

A DELABOLE "DUCHESS."

THE SILVER MOUNTAIN UNITED MINES.

At the request of the company, on Wednesday last I examined the underground workings of these mines. In the stopes over the Blue had found a course of ore yielding fully 1 ton of good ore to the fathom; the price for stopping this ground is 50s. per fathom, and the value of the ore produced is from 12s. to 13s. It needs no words from me to prove that this ore ground is very profitable, as every miner knows that if you can make the ore for 50s. per ton at the selling price is from 12s. to 13s., a considerable amount of profit must accrue to the company, after paying for washing, royalty, and cartage. The western adit end is in a lode with a branch of ore on the north side, regular, but in places containing ore for 2 inches in width. I have carefully dialed the ground, and I find that there are 80 fathoms of ore ground before this end, and in that just before the forebreast, 8 fathoms under the surface, the lode contains a course of 12 in. wide, yielding upwards of a ton to the fathom. The course of ore worked in the Thomas on the surface is 80 fathoms long; and as the back is 30 fathoms high, I estimate that this course of ore will yield at least 101. worth of ore per fathom on the whole length and height of the lode, or 8000 tons of ore, at the price of 12s. 6d. value, 24,000s. worth of ore, out of which, according to my experience of Cardiganshire, the company ought to derive one-third profit. I was very particular in my examination of this ore ground, as I observed in your impartial Journal that there were some writers forthcoming on the subject of these mines. I have had the control of a mass of rich mines in Cardiganshire for the last 30 years, the profits of which have been, according to the outlay, than any mines I have been acquainted with in any other country; and, of course, I am aware that there are a number of veins, such as the Tylwydd and Aberffwyd, that have not yet turned out to be profitable. The Liskeith and Tylwydd veins were losing considerable sums of money, because the owners, the Messrs. the Tylwydd Group Consols was suspended before the shaft reached the ore, and I consequently aver that I believe Tylwydd and Aberffwydd lodes will be as profitable as any mine in the county when fairly opened. It will be asked probably why the Silver Smith Mine has not yielded a profit to the last company? My answer is, that the company to complete the work estimated by me was not forthcoming. No person in his senses would have ever tax an engineer with the fault of not completing a bridge, if money was to be sent to the pier men were provided. I am consulting engineer to various mines in the county, but the capital, and some do not; I am only answerable for the success of those that do.

SILVER MOUNTAIN UNITED MINE.

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MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

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truthfully spoken; but does it speak much for the riches of this place or the adjoining mines? I wish to add, Painter when he discovered this mine? I will now take Capt. Charles Raw (son, I believe, of Capt. Raw, of Cwmystwith Mines); under date Aug. 9, he says—"I have carefully inspected the Silver Mountain Mine. These grounds are situated between the Lisburne Mines, Gogtuan, and the Darrens, the former the best lead, and the latter the best silver-lead, mines in Cardiganshire." Now, why go away from the Silver Mountain Mine, and inspect the Lisburne Mines, and the Darrens? I do not wish to discountenance the Silver Mountain Mine, but it is not to be represented fairly and truthfully to the public.—*Aberystwith.*

WHEAL UNITY, AND ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.

Sir,—As the acting committee-man of Wheel Unity Consols, my attention has been called to a paragraph in last Saturday's Journal, to the effect that "the new shaft sunk by the Unity administrators has proved to be in Rosewarne Consols' estate;" and as this statement has given much satisfaction to several of the shareholders, I must beg your permission to state that it is *not true*. A valuable discovery has certainly been made in a new and shallow shaft at Wheel Unity (at a cost of about 50*l.*), and it is also the fact that after it was made the agent's of Rosewarne Consols set up a claim to it; but the matter, at present, has gone no further, and there is no doubt, in my mind at least, that the shaft belongs to Unity. It is within the limits plainly described in our lease, and also in the body of the Rosewarne Consols lease, and the dispute has arisen in this way. In the original lease of Wheel Unity, the southern boundary was from the corner of Oats's meadow to a house of one William Cornish; but in 1850 application was made for an extension of the southern ground, and a lease was granted *extending the limits south* to a line to be drawn from "John Harvey's House;" and in the plans made at that period the line was so drawn from Cornish's to Harvey's house, and on to Oats's Meadow. In the Rosewarne Consols Companies lease—made out subsequently, I believe, to that of the Unity Consols—there is clearly a reference to "John Harvey's House;" but in the plan the line is said to be drawn to Cornish's House, the south boundary of Unity; and the only excuse for this that I can learn is, that Cornish's House was "represented" to the lords' agent as "John Harvey's," and the latter's name was erroneously written against it on the plan.

They're right, and I'm right, too. I don't want to sink Harry's House, and, therefore, in our right; but, taking the line to Cornish's House, it would just be out of our run (though *underlying into it*). In this case we should have to sink another shaft further east, when we should have an undisputed run of 200 fms. upon the lode; but as we consider we are *clearly in our right at present*, we do not intend to give up willingly a *valuable discovery* (though we have not, owing to this calm, said much about it yet); and the shareholders may rely on it, if any proposals are taken by the Rosewater Consols Company, a special meeting of which *Union* will at once be summoned.

St. Michael's Adm. Sept. 5. J. Y. WATSON.

WHEEL UNIT.

Sir,—There appears to be some dispute respecting the piece of ground where the Unity adventurers are sinking their new shaft. The Rosewarne Consols proprietors say it is their ground, the other party say the contrary. As a shareholder in Wheel Unity, I have made enquiries respecting it, and find that, according to the wording of the lease, the ground belongs to Wheel Unity sett, and this even the Rosewarne Consols adventurers admit. Wherein, then, consists the dispute? It is this: The lease says, a line is to be drawn from John Harvey's cottage to a certain point, and all within that line belongs to Wheel Unity. Well, the new shaft is within that line. The Rosewarne Consols proprietors say that John Harvey's cottage is not John Harvey's, but that the cottage he understood to be John Harvey's was not John Harvey's, but some other person's, and that the line ought to be drawn from some other person's cottage, and not from John Harvey's. Now, if this should ever go before a judge (which I cannot see the chance of), will he give his judgment according to the words of the lease, or will he throw the lease overboard altogether? The Rosewarne Consols adventurers must see the absurdity of the thing. If their man has made a mistake, they must fight it out

LEGITIMATE MINING—CROWAN CONSOLS.

Sir,—I noticed in the Journal of last week letters respecting the re-working of two mines, under the name of the Crown Consols Mining Company. The writer of one of these has endeavored to show why it can be done, and has also pointed out a parallel between the St. Just Mines and their management, and the mine above mentioned. Certainly the St. Just Mine has been a success, and goes far to prove, as your correspondent says, that it is possible for honest directors to carry out successfully their pledges made to the public, who were invited to join them, thus showing that mining, when conscientiously conducted, can be made productive of great gain, and to realise the most sanguine wishes of its supporters. I do not wish to recapitulate the prospectus of Crown Consols, a copy of which was sent me a week back; but I can endorse all that has been said respecting its great and valuable seat, from my personal knowledge of the country, and also that it has been placed in a most favorable position, connected with the property, and the knowledge that the affairs of the company will be presided over by men of sound business capabilities, of practical skill and integrity of purpose. It would be hard, indeed, if this speculation does not stand a better chance of success than the mythical concerns which are being brought out from time to time, as your correspondent justly observes, in order that they may be wound-up so soon as it is thought that the shareholders are not to be sucked out of any more money. And it is here where the general public are disgusted with mining speculation; not having the capacity for seeing the difference between one venture fairly conducted and a questionable one, and are confirmed in their belief that all mining is alike, and thus it is that legitimate mining has got up-side-down to perform in taking its proper position. The promoters of the St. Just Mine kept good faith with their shareholders, and I believe that Crown Consols will be very similar. It may appear, I dare say, to many that this letter is written for the purpose of puffing this adventure; but this is not the first letter I have written on what I believe to be honest mining; and I am glad, also, to see another correspondent of yours, who signs himself "A Cautious Man," has from time to time given good advice respecting various properties under his observation; indeed, what we want is a little more of such blood infused in the Journal, well as in the country, and I am sure that, perhaps, a little more of the good advice which is written in your paper, still there is no harm in drawing the attention of the investing public to fair claims on their spiritual of enterprise, leaving them to make what enquiry they may consider necessary.

WHEAL LUDCOTT, AND EAST CARN BREA.

Sir,—Having previously stated that all communications from me to the *Mining Journal* are accompanied with my real name and address, and having stated why I should continue to sign my letters "X. Y. Z.," I need not further repeat the first part of a prominent advertisement in last week's Journal, headed "Wheal Ludcott, Advertiser, and 'X. Y. Z.'" But with regard to the assertion of this advertiser, that I had openly on the market offered to buy 380 Ludcotts at 10½, I never hinted that I had not done so, indeed, his previous advertisement to which I referred, was an open offer. The gist of my remark was, that in the face of two advertisers offering together to buy 380 shares at 10½ or 10¾ shares fell to 9½ and 9¼. Call the fact the advertiser does not deny, and his insinuations and assertions simply call attention away from the fact, and do not explain it. If my former inference was not correct, the only other that seems possible is, that, for reasons best known to themselves, persons on the market preferred to buy at 10½, rather than at 10¾, and the advertisers at 10½. Whether they were so or not, I venture to suggest that the broker of experience, who wished to invest in Ludcott, either for himself or clients, on the best terms, would go on the market and openly offer to buy such a number of shares as 380; his course would rather be to quietly pick them up by twenties or fifties. The firmness of the shares at the present time is no criterion whatever of the real merits of the mine, for if it be true that large numbers have been "beared," it is almost surprising that shares still keep at about 11, and have not advanced beyond. I hear, however, that a considerable price has been paid for the loan of the shares, which plainly shows the strong conviction of the borrowers that ere long a great fall will take place. As to the two reports, signed George Rowe and Thomas Fauli, I have rarely read reports so utterly worthless for any reliable purpose; the statements, in which they are written, and the vein of special pleading on behalf of Ludcott which runs through them, bear the stamp of the verbiage of any practical miner. Let any business man read them, and then read the plain and straightforward reports of Capt. Thomas and Capt. James, and I am sure he would not hesitate a moment as to which he should rely on.

EAST CARN BREA.—With regard to this mine, and what was said and done at the meeting, as reported in last week's Journal, I would observe that it is easy to ask only such questions, avoiding others, and to read such portions of a report only as pertain to present matters in a very different light to that in which they would otherwise appear. For instance, the question as to when the mine would pay dividends was, for obvious reasons, not asked; as the reply would have contradicted the assertions made some time since. It appears that the profit on the two months was only 130*l.*; and instead of the balance being increased to 900*l.*, as estimated by the Chairman at the previous meeting, it was only 477*l.* Again, the captain stated that during the last two months the mine had lost more than 400*l.* and even taken 100*l.* of the latter month was warranted only 2700*l.* for the two months. The captain also complained of some persons playing ducks and drakes with other persons' property, did not point out that the statement he put forth to the world some time since, that 5000*l.* worth of ore were being taken off monthly, was either a great exaggeration, or else that the mine had greatly fallen off. This same gentleman affected surprise that the shares had fallen from 20*l.*, when he said the largest shareholders could not account for; adding, that the shares were as much worth 20*l.* as ever; but this evaded the point whether the shares ever were worth 20*l.*; and it would have been more candid had he favoured the meeting with the opinion that the shares were worth 10*l.* or 15*l.* only. The "Mining and Smelting Magazine" for August, page 108, thus explains—who, in the "Mining and Smelting Magazine" for August, page 108, thus explains—the matter:—"The fall is due to the fact that shares were put to prices which concerned, although a most excellent young mine, never warranted." Equally was he unfortunate in his remarks, that any one might know "under-stopping" had no reality if he referred to a mine that was conducted in Messrs. Thomas's office; for the Chairman replied that under-stopping was often the most economical mode of taking away the ore. The facts stated in my former letter on this point was not denied, and whether it should be considered a fault or not of taking away the ore, opinions will, doubtless, differ in respect to this, and the general result of the evidence rendered by the witnesses. Capt. Pascoe, who has inspected the mine several times for me, and who has never shown any bias against it, but rather the reverse; he stated, however, that at his last inspection the mine was looking less favourable than he had seen it before.

The mere fact of the Chairman not having sold his shares is not the slightest criterion as to his opinion that they are worth above the present market price; for gentlemen with large resources, such as he possesses, often hold their shares quite irrespective of the market value. I believe he has not increased his interest, which would have been a much truer test; and I venture to assert, that were his opinion candidly given as to the real value of the mine in its present stage of development, it would not very easily differ from that which has been indicated by "X. Y. Z."

That Esau Carr Brea is a most promising young mine, and that it may eventually

enter the Dividend List, is what I have never denied: but that at the present time it is worth anything like the price the shares are now selling for, I most distinctly deny; and I again warn your readers against the risk of investing at such a price.

EAST CARN BREA.—In reply to your enquiries with reference to this mine,

1.—The cutting the middle lode at the 60. It is probable they may cut this lode in the time mentioned, and they may cut it good, but judging from its character at the 50 the chances are very much against them. The lode is subject to bunches of ore, but it has not done much good for them yet.

and did not do much good for them yet. The 26 is the only one that was driven 65 east of the cross-cut and 15 fathoms before the 50 and; that level (the 40) had not discovered any ore to value for the last 13 or 14 fathoms, and they only value it now at 1 ton per fathom. This does not speak very strongly for the 50. The 26 is the only one driven east of the cross-courses, in which they had a good lode for the first 9 or 10 fathoms. What the 40 and 60 may do east of the cross-course I cannot say, but my opinion is not favourable, in consequence of the nature of the character of the ground, it being more hard and coarse. The 26, if it is driven east of the cross-course, should these ends open poor to the west, share must be made considerably.

4.—With respect to Captain Vivian's mention about the granite, he does not know at what depth the lode will enter the granite, and everyone knows the granite is somewhere below; but when it will be reached is yet unknown.

6.—The 50, west of the cross-cut from the engine-shaft, is 3 fathoms deeper than the 40 driven east from the western shaft, and the stoping referred to is the stoping below the 40, and hauling up all the stuff, instead of taking stopes from the winze or driving the level; but the end is poor, and so is the winze for the first 6 feet over the 50, and likewise the bottom of the stope.

7.—The small piece of ground mentioned by Mr. Batters is the 3 fathoms in height already referred to, and is about 18 or 20 fathoms in length. Most miners would call the way in which that ground is stoped unfair, but I do not wish to find fault with them; but unless they find the lode good to the east of the cross-course in the 40 and 50, you will find what I told you in my last report to be very true. WILLIAM PASCOE.

NORTH DOWNS MINE.

Sir,—I was sorry to read in your last week's Notices to Correspondents that the great length of my letter on North Downs Mine precluded its insertion. I know your space is valuable, and for the future promise you to keep within reasonable bounds.

On Friday, Aug. 2, a general meeting of the adventurers in the above mines took place, at which I attended, and was much pleased with the report, and also with the straightforward, manly, and intelligent manner that the manager of the mine, Mr. F. Pryor, replied to every question put to him. Although the meeting was a very large one, I do not believe there was a single individual who, after hearing the report read, felt the least desire to dispose of his shares. I, of course, form my judgment from the congratulatory remarks made, for notwithstanding there was no dividend, a general feeling of satisfaction pervaded the meeting. Your readers know that I have for some months past been writing in favour of North Downs Mine, and it is with pride that I now refer them to the general report, and to the answers given by the manager to the questions put to him. Every statement made by me will be found to be correct. I have adhered strictly to facts, facts which are the least ornaments for a truth. No ornaments is made. I have not, therefore, to have there not been stated about this mine! Every evil remark that could possibly be thought of was industriously circulated, and I am ashamed to say, was actually believed by men who have been in the mining market for many years. I say "ashamed," for a moment's consideration ought to have told them better. Such destructives destroy both their own and other men's happiness. Let them remember the old proverb—"Liars begin by imposing on others, but end by deceiving themselves." I expect they are now discovering the truth of the latter part of the proverb. Mining is quite speculative enough even when honestly conducted; let us not render it still more so by dishonesty!

A great deal has been said—as if it were such a very unusual occurrence—of the falling-off of the lode in No. 3 winze, in the 60 east. It is true it is now not so valuable as it has been, it being worth only 1½ ton per fathom; it is, however, improving. We must expect these changes: every mine has them. The ends and winzes are this month valuable, next month not so. Hasn't the lode in East Gordon fallen in value from £100 per ton, to £70? Such changes are everywhere taking place; they will continue. You must look for them. The winzes may even get poorer, or may improve—no one can tell; mining is all a speculation, and the adventurer but throws a sprat to catch a mackerel, and sometimes he loses the sprat, sometimes he catches the mackerel, the former more frequently than the latter. I have cast my sprat into North Downs waters, but have not yet caught North Downs mackerel. It is still there, minus a bit of its tail, and besides, you know what happens to the fish which are taken plain elsewhere. Those who have followed my example must, with me, have patience, but, unfortunately, patience is a flower that grows not in everyone's garden."

plains, a hower that the agents had made a statement to this effect, "that there were no 30 tons sampled from a stope at No. 2 mine at our last sampling, the quantity actually being 3 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs., and all that has been sampled from the bottom of the 60 east has been 7 tons." Your readers who have not noticed the controversy on North Platte may be misled by the above statement. The statement was made by a correspondent of yours, who wished to make it appear that the agents had some difficulty in making up their last sampling, and that they had to take the large quantity of 30 tons from No. 2 mine for that purpose. I have not the least doubt that the above statement is true, but I am sure that the agents will be more careful as to what statements they may make public in future. Veritas, etc.

I have now some good news to communicate to the shareholders, which I believe will rather astonish them. At the meeting the management stated that he was in a position to offer 90000£ for the shares of the well known Wheal Peewee. Now, this is quite a distinct part of the mine from the copper lode is, and which I believe the shareholders have hitherto thought of little or no value. I have since been informed that there would be no difficulty in getting 90000£ for it. Why, this is equal to 30s. a share ! If that part of the 'vein is worth that sum to any body, it is surely worth it to the present adventurers. My advice, therefore, is not to part with it.

I will now conclude by expressing a hope that the adventurers will not be frightened out of their wits by the reports of the watch, and if any false reports are again circulated, I shall be prepared to contradict them. Let mining speculators bear in mind that ore will not always come when we want it, and as for hastening operations, I presume the same rule holds good in mining as in other things—that "Nothing should be done in haste but gripping of ore."

A CAUTION MAN.

P.S.—I was truly glad to read in your City Article of last week that North Downs had been inspected by an independent agent, and that the ore was coming into the 60 east, it being worth full 107, a fathom. This is very important. Every shareholder in North Downs should read that article. Other facts are stated which are not mentioned in the general report.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST WHEEL MARTHA MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday,
Mr. T. C. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. T. C. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. G. SEARBY (managing director) read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted the report of the directors, together with reports from Capts. J. Carthew and Joseph Richards, as follows:—

The report of the directors stated that they hoped to make arrangements with Capt. Carthew (of St. Just United) for periodically visiting the mine, and they were fully assured the shareholders would cheerfully avail themselves of the valuable aid that gentleman could bring to bear upon the conduct of the company's works.

men could bring the shaft upon the contact in the Company's works. The shaft was sunk to the level now working on, and found that the adit level is extended about 30 fms. east, on a large and kindly lode, 6 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is a rich copper gossan, such as he had not seen surpassed for many years, showing every indication of a valuable deposit of ore. He strongly recommended this lode to be energetically worked. The shaft sunk by the late company on this lode is 39 fms. from surface, or 50 fms. below the adit, and the water was drawn by flat-rods from the engine, which was on a lode some 120 fms. south, and Capt. Richards recommends sinking a new perpendicular shaft from the surface a few feet west of the old shaft, and the water will rise to the level of the old shaft. He calculated it would cost about 20*l.* per fathom. With this plan Capt. Carthew by no means agreed, but most decidedly recommended rather to cut down the old shaft, which is 8 ft. by 4 ft. (one end and one side), so as to make it 11 ft. long by 6 ft. wide—the winn end might be only 5 ft. wide. This would be done in one-third of the time, and for one-half the money, it would take to sink the new shaft, besides having the opportunity of extending their levels both east and west every 10 or 15 fms. at the same time, and he had no doubt there would be good returns of copper ore to help to meet the cost of the shaft, and more than enough to pay for the shaft, and the water would rise to a very kindly appearance, and well worthy of a trial—it is a strong lode, mixed with mundaic and copper. Capt. Richards had also taken him to look at the end of the Great Devon Consols lode, and he was strongly inclined to think (although not positively to assert, as he had no opportunity of dialling them) that they run through East Martha.

The report of Capt. Joseph Richards stated—"At present attention is more particularly called to the north lode, the indications on which are so thoroughly in unison with the most profitable and productive mines as to warrant me in saying that I consider East Martha a most promising mine. The shafts and adits, and the water level, should be attended with the most pleasing results, and, I am of opinion, amply repay those who embark therein with profits of no ordinary kind."

The capital account showed a balance of uncalled capital (viz., on 3500 shares, at 1s. 15s. per share), 6125s. A statement of receipts and disbursements from August 14, 1861, to Sept. 1, 1862, showed a balance in hand of 40s. The general balance-sheet showed a balance of profit and loss (including preliminary expenses and costs of developing the property), 1512s. 11s. 4d. There are in the hands of the directors 998 forfeited shares.

party, 1922, 115, 324. There are in the hands of the directors no references in kind.

The CHAIRMAN said that the present was a case of a directors' report, called in conformity with Article 10 of the Memorandum of Association, to submit to the proprietors a statement of the company's proceedings, and to afford the directors an opportunity of rendering an account of their stewardship. During their first year of office they had been somewhat fettered by financial matters, and, consequently, the most they had been able to do at the mine was of an experimental character, which, however, he hoped would prove useful in future operations. The directors upon the present occasion were anxious to have the advice of the proprietors as to the mode of procedure to be adopted henceforth. The opinions of several practical men had been obtained for the guidance of the directors, and he was glad to be in a position to inform the meeting that each of those opinions was of an uniformly favourable character as to the prospective value of the company's property. Amongst others he might mention the opinion of a very old and experienced miner, and a very experienced and successful manager of mines, who had been asked to give the benefit of having some expression of opinion from the proprietors, and, therefore, with that view he would formally move the adoption of the report and accounts.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that £s. per share had been paid upon the ordinary shares.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the directors were quite disposed to follow the advice of Capt. Carthew; that was the object they had in view in asking the consent of the proprietors to the proposition put forth in their report.

Mr. CHURCHILL having seconded the proposition adopting the report and accounts, it was not and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next resolution he had to propose was one relative to the suggestion made by the directors' report, that Capt. Carthew should be solicited to give the company a certificate of his qualifications as an inspecting agent; and with that object in view, he begged to submit a proposition to the effect that Capt. Carthew should be invited and ther consulted as to the future working of the mine, and engaged, if possible, to visit it and report thereon monthly, at such fair remuneration as the directors think equitable.

The SECRETARY said it had not been at present decided whether they would use water or steam power. If they could succeed in obtaining a grant to use the water, there was

has been intersected by three cross-cuts. The 34 was the last drive, and the 54 ft. level ends are worth, with the rise in the back, 45¢ per ton, per foot. All other levels are about as usual.—**WHEAL HARBERT** holds out considerable promise; the copper lode below the adit is equal to 20¢ per fm., and above 10¢ per fm. The 130 has been intersected, and requires to be opened up to its full value. They have a rich lode of tin in the winze sinking below the 100 at 80¢ per fm., or for length of the same 120¢. The 115 is approaching this point, writing, advances have been received, stating that the copper lode in Alexander's winze 18½ per fm., and the adit end and back together were worth together 15¢ per fm.—**ST. IVES NEWELL ALLEN** is reported to have further improved in the 20, end, lode, which is now worth from 24¢ to 25¢ per fm.

At **OLD WHEEL NEPTUNE** the surface operations are going on with judgment and alacrity, and active arrangements are being made for the erection of iron engines and other requisite buildings, whilst the shafts are being secured and permanently enlarged, the adits are cleared, and all that is necessary is being done for the most extensive workings, which this once-rich mine demands for the further development of its resources.

WHEAL PROSPER (Breage): The lode in the shaft continues to improve, is 5 ft. and good work for tin. The 40 atest is also looking well, and worth 60¢ per ft. The winze in bottom of the 30 is being drained by the 40 end, and will be sinking as soon as practicable, where the lode is worth 30¢ per fm. The copper (Porth-cue) in the 30 shows evidence of improvement, and as they are now opening the winze under the 20, where they have a good course of ore, some valuable ground will be opened up.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market is

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has recovered in a measure from its late depression, and a fair amount of business has been done in a mine, including North Roskear, Tincroft, East Carndon, East Rosewarne, Crofty, Wheal Seton, Wheal Grylls, East Carn Brea, North Downa, Wheal L. South Carndon, Rosewarne Consols, East Grylls, Bryn Gwilog, and a few other and there has been considerable advance in the price of several of the above.

larly East Carn Brea, Wheal Ludecott, and North Crofty. This was quite anticipated in my remarks a fortnight since, and there are still many mines that, no doubt, rise considerably above the present price. This is no more than was reasonable to expect, and that the

pected, seeing that the late depression in their price was not on account of any fault in their prospects. The late depression in the market, I say fearlessly, was the result of the most illegitimate means on the part of some of its members that the whole experience has ever been resorted to. Witness the anonymous letters that have week after week appeared in the columns of the Journal, which the Editor

his impartiality, has allowed to appear. Now it is LUCBOTT, then it is EAST BREA, which forms the subject of comment. Now, would any impartial reader as for one moment that the writers of these letters intended to benefit the mine interest, or to protect the shareholders of mining property, by their effusions? It has been greatly mistaken the intended object. Shares both in LUCBOTT and EAST BREA were sold on speculation for time on, no doubt in anticipation of the many letters appearing, which had the effect of unsettling the minds of the share

and causing them to go out at ruinous prices while the market was unduly depressed, no doubt, the authors of the anonymous letters received their pumpony reward. As previously stated, there was no just cause for EAST CARN READING to drop to 87. per share, merely because the ends had fallen off in value. In the best of times that Cornwall has ever produced there are periods when the ends become relatively poor, and it is the case still with SOUTH CANADIAN and DEVON GREAT CAN. but the price of the shares are not affected by such temporary fallings off, and quite reasonable they should not be. In EAST CARN READING there are later years

ore, and the ends are improving again. The shares have recovered to the extent about 47. 10s. from their lowest point. LUDCOTT, however, has been the subject of more formidable efforts, with the view of intimidating the shareholders. In addition to anonymous correspondence in the Journal, letters to shareholders denouncing the merits of WHEAL LUDCOTT, and advising the sale of the shares, even at the lowest price, were freely circulated, and to what cost to those who were guided by such advice.

are now most painfully acquainted with. Then we have advertisements of the despicable character, and which have been denounced as such by the majority members of the Mining Exchange. The advertisements in question are utterly worthy of any of its members. The object of the writers, however, was so palpable that it was not necessary to say more. It was to induce the public to buy rather than sell. I could a tale unfold with reference to the agent at Liskeard, referred to as being ready to take all the silver away in 1861 or forfeit the sum of 100*l*., but I will leave my readers to draw their own inferences.

With regard to Poly Wood and Tretoli and Messer, Capt. Knapp has fully and, that, pretty well divined the object of the writer styling himself "Truth." Truth never need be ashamed to hide his head, then why should the writer shelter himself under an anonymous signature? The whole host of anonymous writers, together with the inspecting agents, cannot alter the position of the mine; the shareholders nothing to fear. A good dividend of 10s. per share will be declared early in October which will be followed quarterly by dividends of similar and, probably, much amounts. WHEAL UNION shares have advanced to 54, being a rise of about

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The mining market exhibits a better and a selection might be made of shares which have advanced within the last ten days from a low point figure 10 to 40 cents each. There are, of course, shares on the retail of

into a better position from the combined causes of the better tone of the market and improvements in the lodes. Of these latter may be mentioned TOLVADEN, from firm at 2½ to 3, and likely to advance considerably. NORTH CROFTY from 3½ to 4. EAST RUSSELL is reported by the agent to be on the way to discovery of something portable, and the advance is from 3 to 3½. EAST CARR BREA have, from 10, sold

into a better position from the combined causes of the better tone of the market and improvements in the lodes. Of these latter may be mentioned TOLVADEN, from firm at 23½ to 3, and likely to advance considerably. NORTH CROFTY from 3½ to EAST RUSSELL is reported by the agent to be on the way to discovery of something important, and the advance is from 3 to 3½. EAST CAIN HREA have from 18, also to 1½, and are very susceptible of a further rise, of which we have no doubt. The limited batch as samples of the advance, it affords a useful and practical lesson in true policy of buying under great, and in most cases unnatural, depressions, while glancing in other causes than changes in the mines themselves, reaction is always taint, and only a question of time. Amongst shares, in the writer's opinion, the best bought, are GRENVILLE, EAST GRENVILLE, TOLVADEN, WEST CROFTY, and FORT CROFTY (a dividend at the approaching meeting), and CENTRAL MC CROWLEY (shortly reported). CLICKEN, LOWER PAE, EAST CROFTY, WEST CROFTY, CUMBERLAND (offered at a low price), WREAL UNY, and NORTH BOKER would be advisable to give a list of shares to be avoided, or to enumerate others of

In relation to the advent of new gold concerns, or old ones resuscitated, "the still they come," and whatever disappointments as to dividends may be the result of the present depression, the final settlement of the question will be made in the future.

tion value. Such advances, sooner or later, find their level.

In relation to the advent of new gold concerns, or old ones resuscitated, "the still more common," however disappointing the dividends may be, the more favourable one that accrues to the shareholder, namely, the final settlement of the quest for gold in England in remunerative quantities. In the North, Manchester, Liverpool large capitals have been unenthusiastically subscribed to work Cwmshws, Trevelin, Blaenau (whatever that may mean), and Noncon-East and West, and the latter, in addition, to the "washed" and "unwashed" gold of the old-fashioned "gold-mines" of the West of England. These are said to be superior speculations, and it appears also that about half-a-dozen of them are in course of preparation in the above emporiums of capital and enterprise.

it may be assumed that the metropolis will not be behind in the race for the highest dividend. The CLOUGH has been so well supported by the success of the CAMERLAIN CONSOLIDATED, the shares before allotment at 3s. premium. The CLOUGH pay 20s. per share dividend on October 1.

ST. JAMES UNITED report this week is highly favourable. The most salient point is that 20 men are expected to be at work shortly on tribute at 10s. in 10s. 10s. the whole of the cost and returning charges on the tin. **SITNEY** and **CAMERLAIN** continue, as well as **ST. JAMES UNITED**, in a favourable position for steady and, therefore, added to the list of cheap shares. **WHEAL LEDDERT** are steady and, therefore, added to the list of cheap shares. **WHEAL LEDDERT** are steady and, therefore, added to the list of cheap shares.

about 11, the real state of the market for them being at noon of Thursday, Jan. 10, 1900, at 75, 6d. to 10s. per share, account, and 11s for cash. It may be mentioned that from 75, 6d. to 10s. per share had been paid for the loan of the shares to supply sales for time, and to avoid forced sales. To the initiated in the mystery of dealings for "time" it would be superfluous to describe the position of the "bears" under these circumstances, but whether *embarras* is temporary or permanent remains to be seen.

The writer has carefully perused a prospectus of the ROYAL TON TIN MINING CO., LTD. in 5000 shares of 1s each, 10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remaining

P. S., FRIDAY.—From Dolzely they write that "several grains of gold have been obtained from the alluvial on the river side, with a cradle, by old Californian gold seekers, who are in every respect competent to manage the property as committed to them."

This was done in the presence of many gentlemen, to their regret, as they were disappointed in not being able to see the copper lode in the 50 ft. level, at EAST CANYON. It is also stated to-day, is an important event for that mine; shares, 161. Wheel Unions is also at a high position, and likely to become a first-rate concern; shares advanced to 84, but

FROM MR. GEORGE BATTERS:—The market for Mining Shares during the week has been entirely devoid of interest; the amount of business actually done has been extremely small. The tendency of prices has been towards a moderate decline, and the

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several companies have accepted an exception to the rule of the prevailing open market in active demand at improved quotations. There has been a moderate demand for Treasury bill count at the Bank, and the rates in the open market are under the Bank's minimum for first-class short-dated paper. On the Stock Exchange the supply is in excess of demand, and short loans on Government Stock is obtainable to almost any extent at about 1 per cent. The Continental Exchanges are less favourable to the Australian market than those in London, and the Australian market is not so attractive for the foreign investor as it was some years ago.

American, however, continues at a high rate of growth. The heavy drafts on account of the recent arrivals the importations are in excess of the Money Market points to a continuance of such commitments, that the future of the Money Market points to a continuance of a depressive case. Railway shares have been remarkably free from fluctuations; Imperial preference, however, show a considerable rise in the market. Foreign Stocks have been depressed in value, especially Mexican and Turks. The markets of the Stock Exchange have been favourably influenced by the defeat and capture of Garibaldi, and the excitement of the war in the Crimea, has partially subsided. The hope is that the war will be speedily terminated, and the capital market will be able to resume its normal state.

France will do something in the way of composing the agitation created by the Garibaldi, and withdraw from the occupation of Rome. The Emperor is placed in an awkward position; the protection of the Pope flatters the priesthood, and the occupation of Rome flatters the army, but it is to be hoped he will yield to the wishes of Italy in Europe. The market for Metals wears an improving aspect. A season of the year approaching when more activity and better prices may be looked for.

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which has passed off to the north, and a valley
place. The lode is now 4 ft. wide, and the deepest part of the adit is
stones of yellow ore, but is evidently on the top of a course of ore. Additional
evidence is attached to this fact from the fact that this is the Harrods lode of Carr
and that the Carr lode first became rich a few fathoms under the 60. On the surface
the 18 is being driven in a mass of gossan 8 or 9 ft. thick. The 20 is 2 fms
where this favourable character took place in the 16 ft. level above; in shallow beds
more sinking the shaft will be communicated to the 16 ft. level above; in shallow beds
A course of ore in this part is almost a certainty. There are other lodes in this



DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nell, Sept. 2: George and Charlotte: In the deep adit level east we have begun to take down the lode, and which so far as seen is very promising, and producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The excavation of the wheel-pit, also the casing and dividing the new shaft, progress favourably.—William and Mary: The lode in the engine-shaft has been taken down, and is about 4 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm.—a fine-looking lode. In the 22 west the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 22 east the lode is present in poor. The other operations in the mine are without change to notice.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Sept. 3: The component parts of the lode, to the east of the cross-course in the 88, are in the highest degree indicative of the production of large quantities of copper ore. In consequence of the favourable dip of the ore ground from the 78 to the 88, and below this level, there will be no occasion to drive east in the 100 fm. level 15 ms, to meet with the productive ground, but by cross-cutting north from shaft, the productive ground can be reached; but, notwithstanding this is the case, I consider it important that we should drive east in the 100 fm. level 15 ms. to intersect the cross-course with all speed, in order to communicate at the extreme point of the driving 88 with the latter level; this can be done by putting a rise from the 100, or sinking a winz from the 88, which will afford additional ventilation.

DEVON UNION.—Sept. 5: There is no change of importance in either of the bargains since last reported on.

DYFEGWYM.—E. Davies, Sept. 2: The lode in the 16 east is fully 6 feet wide, and contains blende, copper, and excellent lead ore; it turns out a very productive lode, and in taking all down I expect it will produce upwards of 2 tons per fm. The end of the 22 is at present not so rich as it was, but has gone through a good bunch of ore the last 2 fms. The stopes in the 40 and 50 are turning out well, especially the latter; they give us 3 tons per fm. The stopes in the back of the 70 yield us 15 cwts. per fm. I shall take on 30 additional miners this month, and shall now push on to raise an additional quantity of ore. Cyfartha level continues to be of daily interest. On Esgalraddal lode we are driving east on about 6 ft. in width, and all this part contains lead ore; it forms in solid blotches all through the lode; this lode is of such a masterly character, and so highly charged with all the accompaniments of ore, that it cannot fail in being productive. We are saving all the lode we now break, but it is so mixed up with, and so peculiarly spread over it, that I cannot at present estimate its produce; large stones, that are apparently vein stones only, when broken contain solid lumps of fine-grained ore. On the Dyfegwym Delve lode we are driving in a contrary direction; my reason for driving westward is that I expect the counter lode influences this as we drive west; driving eastward would be speculative, although through highly-productive ground; but you will perceive there is a valid reason for first driving westward; so far as is driven the lode opens productive, and is improving every fathom we drive, fully justifying the propriety of so doing in that direction. On the new lode there is nothing new. We are making the utmost despatch in finishing the new crushing mill, and are highly favoured with the weather.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Wm. Arthur, Sept. 3: In the 30 west, on the south lode, there is no change since our last. In the cross-cut north at this level, towards the north lode, the ground is favourable for driving. The south lode in the 70 west is 1 ft. wide, of a more promising appearance, and producing good stones of copper ore. The south lode in the 60, west of rise, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, white lead, and copper ore, of a very promising character. The stopes in bottom of the 50, east of winz, on the south lode, will yield 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the cross-cut south of engine-shaft we have cut a flat branch with a little blende, but believe that the principal part of the lode is still south. There is no change in other parts of the mine.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—C. Williams, Sept. 3: The lode in the engine-shaft has much improved within the last few days, and is now producing 25 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom, and has every appearance of becoming more valuable as the shaft is deepened. The lode in the stopes, west of engine-shaft, is 6 feet wide, consisting of spar, blende, carbonate of lime, and silver-lead ore, yielding the latter 17 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 10, east of shaft, is 7 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and silver-lead ore, yielding the latter 2 cwts. per fm. The water-wheel will be completed and ready to work in the beginning of next week. The masons are now proceeding with the walls for the crushing-house, which I expect to get completed in about three weeks. All the other surface operations are progressing favourably.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Sept. 3: In the 26, east of the new shaft, the lode is improving, and will now produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have cut another branch of ore in the 50 cross-cut north, which I believe will lead to something good.

T. Glanville, J. Scholar. In the 50, east of the cross-course, the middle lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 36, driving east of the new shaft, the lode is improving, and will now produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the new shaft, sinking below the 26, the lode is better than 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding (for the length of 40 ft.) 7 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode will yield 6 tons of ore per fathom.

EAST DELABOLE SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.—G. Pethick, Sept. 3: At the eastern end we have succeeded within the last fortnight in raising 5133 ft. of flooring-slabs of large dimensions, worth in its rough unfinished state considerably more than double the cost of obtaining it, including hoisting, taking from whim-head, stowing away, &c. We shall have on the ground at the end of the present week about 110 tons of slate and slab finished fit for the market. I am happy to say that the quarry looks well, and beyond my expectations, and will doubtless turn out slate and flooring-slabs in great abundance, for the deeper we go the better, and more solid it becomes.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Thos. Richards, Sept. 2: In the 70 cross-cut, towards the lode, we have favourable ground, both for progress and mineral, with a little more water issuing from the end. In the 40 north the water is still coming freely from the end. In the 40 south there is no change to notice.

EAST DARRIN.—Sept. 2: At Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 104, the ground is composed of a light clay-slate, in which the men are progressing with all possible speed. In the 104, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is about 5 ft. wide, principally composed of light clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, not looking quite so well as when last reported on, now producing about 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and is disordered by soft ground. In the 104 west the lode is from 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 10 cwts. per fm., with pretty much water issuing from the forebore, which looks promising. In the 92 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, principally composed of porphyry, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore—a little improved since my last, now producing of the latter about 1½ tons per fm. In the winz sinking below this level, about 22 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide—a little improved, now producing saving work for dressing. In the 80 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, principally composed of a dark blue clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 2 tons per fm. We have suspended the driving of this level for the present, and put the men to rise against the winz coming down from the level above, as the air has become very foul in both levels. In the 86 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding about 2 tons of the latter per fm. In the winz sinking below this level the lode is about 5 ft. wide, principally composed of a light clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 1½ tons per fathom. In the 68, west of Reed's shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 1½ tons per fm. In the 50, west of Reed's shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, blende, and stones of ore at times, but not sufficient to value. The tribute pitches throughout the different levels still continue to yield fair quantities of ore. We have this day sampled 75 tons of silver-lead ore, for which we hope to obtain a good price. Our machinery, with all other surface operations, are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Sept. 4: The rise in the back of the 36 continues to look well. We are happy to say that we have a good lode going down in the bottom of the 46, worth 4 tons of ore per fm., but shall not be able to take it away before the No. 2 winz is sunk deeper, which we intend doing immediately. The drainage through the level is better, and more solid it becomes.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uron, Sept. 3: The stopmen at Borman's shaft are engaged cutting plat and barrow-road in the 50; we shall complete this work in about a fortnight, and be ready for sinking below this level. In the 40, west of Borman's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character, all saving work for tin. I have not seen the lode in this end looking so kindly for some time past as it is now.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Aug. 30: In Hallett's shaft the lode is improved, now 9 in. wide, worth 12½ per fm., with a good prospect of further improvement. In the 55 east the lode is split by a small horse of kilas, each part is from 9 in. to 1½ ft. wide, and worth (inclusive) about 18½ per fathom. The rise over this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the winz below the 43, east of Hallett's, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 9½ per fathom. The 43 cross-cut is without change to notice. We sampled on Tuesday last (computed) 101 tons of good quality ore.

EAST TREFFUSIS.—J. Hosking, Sept. 4: The 22, driving west of engine-shaft, on Smith's lode, is still in granite; the lode is large, composed of quartz, flookan, and gossan, with a little copper. In the adit end, west of middle shaft, on Treilawry lode, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of chloride, yielding a little tin. The western shaft has been sunk since my last about 3 ft., through what proves to be an arch of ground, and has come in contact with further workings of the old miners, where for a considerable distance east and west of shaft large excavations have been made. The appearance of the part of the lode remaining, as also the rich stones of tin met with in the adit, induce us to believe the lode, when fairly met with, will yield something good.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Aug. 23: The flat-rod shaft is down to the 55; the men are engaged in casing and dividing the shaft, which will be completed in two or three days, when the driving will be commenced at once. We are pushing on the eastern end and the north cross-cut at the 40; in each of these appearances are promising, but there is no important change to notice since my last.

Aug. 30: The 40 east is improved; instead of the stones of ore reported last week, there is now a regular leader 4 feet high; the ore is good, and a further improvement is expected, as a branch from the south will shortly drop and further improve. The shaft is cased and divided to the 55, and we are drawing from that level; the men are driving north from the bottom of the shaft, and no time will be lost in getting this level under the ore discovered in the 40. In the 40 north the ground continues favourable. The engine works well, and the water is easy.

EAST WHEAL PALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Sept. 2: There is no change to notice in the 16, east and west of the engine-shaft, since my report for the general mining; we are pushing them on as fast as possible with nine men; present price for driving west 4½, 5s. per fm.; east 3½, 5s. per fm.; tin, 3½, 5s. per fm. The lode in the adit level east is 12 in. wide, composed of flookan and blende; driving by two men and two boys, at 3½, 5s. per fm., stented 3 fathoms. The timberman and smith are engaged putting in air-pipes in the latter level; as soon as they have completed this they will commence rising in the back of same.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 30: The 55 east, to six men, at 5½, 10s. per fm.; lode from 18 to 20 in. wide, and worth full 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 55 west, to six men, at 6½, 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding ore and tin; here we are expecting an improvement in the 43, immediately ore. The 45 east, to four men, at 6½, 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, of ore and tin, embedded in quartz, &c., worth 10½, per fm. The 45 cross-cut south, to six men, at 4½, 10s. per fm.; this cross-cut is extended nearly 14 fms., and we hope in another two months to intersect Wheal Grenville lode. The rise above this level, to two men, at 6½, per fm.; lode worth 2 tons per fathom. The 45 west, to four men, at 6½, per fm.; lode full 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8½, per fm. for ore and tin; looking at the appearances of the lode, we are anticipating an improved lode again; we have driven through a good lode here for several fathoms. The stopes above this place to two men, at 1½, 10s. per fm.; lode worth 8½, per fm. The winz below the 35 east, to four men, at 7½, per fm.; lode producing ore and tin. The winz below the 35 west, to four men, at 7½, per fm.; lode large, yielding ore and tin. We are making good progress with our dressing, and, judging from present appearances, the next sale will exceed the last.

G. R. Odgers, Sept. 3: The different operations at this mine are progressing satisfactorily, but I see no change calling for a remark since my advice of Saturday.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, Sept. 4: In the adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode presents the same good appearance as for some time past, leaving no room whatever to doubt of its becoming on a fair prosecution a good dividend-paying mine.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldworthy, Sept. 3: Homersham's Shaft: In the 120 cross-cut north the ground is favourable for progress, which is now clear of a promising character. There is no change in the rise in back of the 130 since last reported on. The lode in the rise in back of the 110 east, on the south part of the lode, will pro-

duce 3½ tons of ore per fm. In the 110, east of Fawlin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the driving being continued by the side of it, the ore part of the lode will be taken down in a few days. There is no change in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Sept. 4: The lode in John's shaft, sinking below the 82, is 1 foot wide, composed of spar and peach. The lode in the 70, east of John's shaft, is 10 inches wide, composed of spar, peach, and stones of copper ore. In the 34 east the lode is small and poor. In the adit level, west of new shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, composed of peach and spar. The stopes in bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, is worth for tin about 7½ per fathom. No lode or branch but in the cross-cut driving south from new shaft since last report.

GARREGO.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 3: The end going west from No. 1 stopes is full 3 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, clay, &c., with splendid lumps of ore occasionally, some in the past week being ½ cwt. in weight, and going west quite in new ground; as it is, I am daily expecting to meet with something better here. In the east end, also, the lode has much improved in appearance during the past week or two, and I have no doubt of its improving as it gets near the north and south lode. The lode in the end going south from the south shaft is 3 feet wide, producing a mixture of ore, and presenting a kindly appearance. In clearing up the old shaft, westward we find the ground to be more heavy and troublesome as we get down, but we are progressing as fast as possible, and I hope to see the bottom of the shaft in a short time.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, August 30: The lode in the 36 west has been comparatively poor in the last few days driving, but I am glad to say it has again improved, and producing good stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in back of the same level is without change to notice, yielding from 8 to 10 tons of ore per fm. The tribute department, in back of the 60 west, is improved. Upon the whole, the mine is looking well. We sampled yesterday July and August ore, computed 79 tons; also a few days since sold and shipped 38 tons of arsenical blende.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, Aug. 20: We have cleared the engine-shaft to the 61, and have explored west to the present end, and also 13 fms. east, and find the level choked with rubbish; the ground is all standing in the back, and the lode appears to be small and unproductive; these drivings are entirely under the elvans, but the stratum is a light kilias, and should say from its appearance to be congenial for copper ore. The shaft has intersected the lode at this level, and it appears that the old workings have sunk on the course of the lode, but how far it yet remains to be proved.

About 25 fms. to the east of the engine-shaft, in the 50, we have been down to the 61, and find the ground has been stopped away for quite 20 fms., but have not been able to reach the present end, and hope in the course of next week to be able to give more particulars about this level. The lode in the 50, east of cross-course shaft, is split into branches, and disordered, producing a little ore, but not of much value. The winz sinking below the 42, east of the cross-course shaft, is now suspended in consequence of water; the lode is just the same as last reported. The lode in the 42 is 2 ft. wide, worth 4½, per fm. The lode in the winz sinking below the 29 is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10½, per fm. The lode in Hilghurrow shaft is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6½, per fm.—North Treaskerby Lode: We have commenced to sink the trial shaft below the deep adit level, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for the length of the shaft (10½) 12½, per fm. The lode driving east of said shaft, at this level, is 4 ft. wide, carrying a branch of ore on the north wall, 8 in. wide, worth 5½, per fm.; the lode driving west of the above is 5 ft. wide, worth 4½, per fm., and likely to improve. The lode driving east of whim-shaft is 18 in. wide, composed of friable quartz and copper ore, and worth for the latter 5½, per fathom; this lode, driving west of Oates's shaft, has greatly improved in appearance, it being now about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; this end is driving entirely unexplored ground. Nothing has been done here up to the county cross-course, which is upwards of 150 fms. in length. Nothing else new since our last report.

GREAT MOELWYN.—Capt. Goble and Griffith, Sept. 3: We are very busy showing intended contractors over the lines marked out for the company's tramways; and if one may judge from the knowing looks of some, and shuffling shoulders of others, great interest will appear in their separate offers, as it seemed difficult to get the whole would be the hard job to do, to cut down and remove up some thousand cubic yards of soft bog, interspersed with massive boulders, or blast away the hard promontories in the line of progress to obtain the necessary width and regularity of gradient. Nearly all the inclines and levels above the lake, as well as about 800 ft. of the next and most expensive incline, are ready for the plate-layers. The slate blocks in all the working adits look well as the debris gets removed.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Aug. 30: In the past week we have been engaged in cutting down the stopes of ground in the west end of the engine-shaft, and have not cleared more than about 4 ft. We have also cleared the 47, east of said shaft, 15 in. wide, the lode in the back and bottom is partly taken away; it is about 2½ ft. wide, and of a kindly appearance. Rule's shaft, now cleared on whim-shaft, is 18 in. wide, and are now engaged in casing the same, in order to draw away the stuff, which we hope to complete by the end of next week.—New Brigant: The coal yard lode in the winz sinking below the 20, east of Bawden's shaft, is not so good, it being only worth 4½, per fathom. We are progressing favourably in driving the cross-cut at the 40, south of said shaft, to intersect the lode. No lode yet intersected in the cross-cut north of Morcom's shaft, at the deep adit level. We are making all the progress we possibly can in order to put the flat-roads to fork the water below the 40, on New Brigant lode. Nothing else new to report.

GREAT RYALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Sept. 2: In the 53 east we have soft ground, with branches of mud and some copper and lead in them. We are opening north on some branches of the Peru lode at this level, made up of spar, white iron, and spots of lead. The lode in the shaft is more ugly, and contains spots of copper and lead.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Sept. 3: The lode in Lyle's shaft is 8 ft. wide, worth 60½, per fm. for tin, and the other parts much the same as reported last week.

GREAT TREGUNN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Sept. 4: The lode in the stopes in the 80, east of winz, continues to produce good work for the dressing-floors, and promising improvement. The lode in Hobier's shaft is 4½ feet wide, and I have pleasure in informing you that a good improvement has taken place in the general character of the lode in the past week. It is composed of more friable quartz, flookan, and congenial capel, with an increase of blende and yellow copper ore; and if it goes on to improve in the next 2 fathoms as it has in the past week, we shall have a good ore lode to begin with in the 90, which point we expect to reach by the end of the current month. I have not seen the prospects so cheering at any time as at the present moment.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, John Jenkin, Sept. 1: We have cut through the tin lode at the 10, which is fully 4 ft. big; the underlie and the north wall are just the same as before—both very good. The lode is tinny, but having cut through exactly in the junction of both the lodes we cannot say much about it, but we have opened on it by driving east, and west, which we are now going to do, we shall be able to give more particulars; it is a fine looking lode, consisting of peach, spar, blende, and prlan. The water is boiling up from the lode in bottom of the cross-cut, and all above is completely drained. We are pushing on the cross-cut at Hill Brothers shaft, which is a little wet.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherick, R. Giles W. Trelease, Sept. 2: There has been no lode taken down in Harvey's engine-shaft the past week; we have commenced to do so to-day, and will give you particulars of same in our next report. The lode in the 120, west of Offord's shaft, is still small and poor in the past week. It is composed of more friable quartz, flookan, and congenial capel. The lode in the 110, driving east of said shaft, is worth 40½, per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving west of Walsey's winz, is worth 18½, per fm. The lode in the end driving east of said winz is worth 25½, per fm. The lode in Levett's winz, sinking below the 100, is worth 14½, per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving east of the above shaft, is 9 ft. wide, worth 36½, per fm. The lode in the end driving west from Colman's winz, at this level, is worth 20½, per fathom. The lode in the end driving east of said winz is worth 18½, per fathom. The lode in Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 90, is without change. The lode in the 100, driving west from Fielding's shaft, is still small and poor. The lode in the 100, west of Black Dog shaft, still looks, and producing stones of ore. No lode yet reached the bottom of the engine-shaft, in consequence of the water having become too powerful for our 12-in. lift; we are now going to put down an 18-in., and hope to complete it some time next week. Hunter's and Kitelee's shafts are now communicated to the 60. John's shaft is also cleared to the 50. We have put down the main rods in Hunter's shaft to the deep adit level. The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving west of said shaft, is without change since last reported. Nothing new to notice.

GREVENOR.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 3: In the 47 yard level, going west from the No. 1 shaft, there has been no change to notice; ground continues to sink, and we are now reporting on we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 yard level, east of the whim-shaft, is driving in very nice ground, and is producing occasional lumps of ore. The stopes in the bottom of this level has rather improved of late, and is now producing fine stones of ore. The four men from the 80 cross-cut have for several days past been engaged in repairing the whim-shaft, which was in a very bad state for several fathoms just below the 65; this, however, has now been completed, and the men resumed their former work. In the 65 yard cross-cut, south of the whim-shaft, the ground is still very stiff, but is getting more wet than formerly.

GURLYN.—W. Martyn, J. Rees, Sept. 3: New South Lode: In the 30 fm. level, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 20½, per fm., and all in whole ground to surface. In the 30 fathom level, west of ditto, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 10½, per fm. We have commenced a cross-cut to intersect this lode at the 40, and expect to reach it in about 9 feet more.—Riche's Lode: In the 20 end, west of Riche's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 6½, per fm.—Wheal Fox: The 30 fm. levels, east and west of flat-rod shaft, are opening tribute ground, but the lode is at present disordered by the floor of spar passed through in the level above. In the 20 end east the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth for tin 20½, per fm., all unwrought to surface. Riche's lode, in the 30 fm. level, west of flat-rod cross-cut, is 1½ foot wide, worth for tin 7½, per fm.; we have commenced a cross-cut to intersect it at the 30 fm. level, which we shall drive with all speed. The sinking of the new shaft on this lode, below the 12, is progressing satisfactorily, and worth for tin 8½, per fm. We sampled last week 82 tons of copper, and our sale of tin next Tuesday will not be less than 7 tons. The mine throughout never looked so well before, and it is improving daily.

GWYDYR PARK.—Captain Smyth, Sept. 4: The lode in Gwydyr Park adit is full 2 feet wide, composed of spar and lead ore—good saving work. We have not cut the lode yet in Gwydyr Liffon adit; the ground is easier; water issuing from the end, and faces of ore in joints of the rock we are driving through. We ought to put two men more in the adit end, and force it through the sett with all speed to cut all the lode, and I have no doubt of a successful issue, as this is counted the best piece of mineral property in this neighbourhood. I would also advise the winz we began to sink some time ago under the middle level to be resumed, and holed to the deep adit; it will perhaps open good lead ore ground for stoping.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Sept. 3: In the rise in the back of the 50 west the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 30 west is still disordered by the slide.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west in the adit level, is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, blende, and occasional stones of tin ore—a promising lode. The stopes in the back of this level are turning out fair average quality tin work. We sampled on Friday last copper ore computed 27 tons.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Sept. 3: The 110 west is not so productive as when last reported; however, the lode has still a very promising appearance, and will produce about 30½, worth of ore per fm. The 100 level west produces occasional stones of ore. Hocking's stopes, in back of this level, is worth 20½, per fathom; Rogers's stopes, in the back of the same, is worth 30½, per fm. The 85 west is yielding saving work; Ede's stopes, in the bottom of this level, is worth 30½, per fm.; Hocking's stopes, in bottom of the same, is worth 40½, per fm.; Forrest's stopes, in back of the same, is worth 18½, per fathom. The rise in back of the 85, against Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth 30½, per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine. We sampled on Friday last, computed, 393 tons of ore.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, Jun., T. Woolcock, J. Boriase, Sept. 1: In the 160, west of shaft, the lode is not looking so well as when last reported on, it being a little smaller in the bottom of the end, and is worth to-day about 30½. We are still sinking by the side of the lode in the winz in the bottom of this level. In the rise in back of the 60, east of shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding a quantity of blende, and occasionally good stones of copper ore in the lode. In the 30, east of Wall's shaft, on flap-jack lode, it is 1 ft. wide, the competent tin ore, spar, blende, with stones of copper ore. We have cleared the adit level to the end, which is about 80 fms. north of Wheel Down shaft, and have commenced to drive the same. All the machinery throughout the mine is in good working order. We have sampled 300 tons of good quality copper ore.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Aug. 30: There is no change to notice in this mine since the past week. We shall sample in a few days about 150 tons of ore; upwards of which will be of a moderate quality. The machinery is in good working order.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harpur and Matherall, August 30: To-day is our last setting, particulars of which will be forwarded you. The ground in the cross-cut water. The lode in the 41 east is about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, and letting out a little, intermixed with ore, saving work. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 41 is 2 ft. wide, composed of blende, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, and of the 41 fathoms. In the rise above the back of the latter 2 tons, or 8½, per fm. The 30 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, blende, quartz, with occasional blende and ore, worth of the latter 6 tons, or 18½, per fathom. In the tribute department, the new eastern shaft continues favourable for sinking.

Capt. Harpur, Sept. 4: Since our last report no particular change has taken place in the appearance or character of the lode in either of the ends, stopes, or pitches in the mine. The ground in the new eastern shaft continues favourable for sinking, and we are now driving it to the 30 in the course of three or four days, when to finish and bring the blende to commence the cross-cut south, to cut the wheel-pit lode. The water is now 4 fms. below the 30. Surface operations as usual.

LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davies, Sept. 4: We have commenced opening the new shaft, which is at present 7 yards down. The office-shaft is down to the 40 yard level. We have commenced driving a cross to the north to intersect the lode, which we expect to reach in 4 or 5 yards driving. The 26 yard level, driving east, the easy for us but unproductive for lead at present. The winz sinking below the 40 produces a good lead. The 40, driving west of Stuart's shaft, is hard for progress, and unproductive at present. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Aug. 30: The engine is working on the engine, and it in as fast as possible, and hope to have it ready in a fortnight from this date. All other work is going on well.

MERLYN.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 3: The new shaft is down about 8 fms. below 20, at which point we have now started to drive west to cut through the portion of standing in that direction, and where I hope to make some good discoveries. The end going north from shaft looks exceedingly promising, and produces a good quantity of ore. The south end at present is rather poor for lead, but a kindly lode, dressing, &c., is in regular progress, and I hope to make ready a small parcel of ore the next week's sale.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Sept. 3: During the past day or two we have had a considerable increase of water in our new shaft, rising chiefly from the bottom, and rendering our sinking extremely difficult; I expect we are close to the lode, as some of the shafts previously sunk on this lode are drained dry, and the water has sunk in others. I shall now be obliged to put on four more men, one in each shaft, in order to get on, and by which I hope to get to the lode very shortly.

MOLLAND.—Captain Bennetts: In the 62 east we have a very promising lode 1 ft. wide, and producing ¼ ton of ore per fm.; set to six men, 2 fms., at 6½, per fm. The stopes in back of 42 east are producing ¼ ton of ore per fm. Set to six men, 2 fms. in the high back, at 3½, 15s. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 39 east are not taken as yet, some of the men having left for Scotland. We have finished rising the levels for the present. We shall have this day 30 tons of ore to pit, skated in my last.

NANTY.—Sept. 1: The lode in the stopes over the top level, 12 fms. north of dary, is 2 ft. wide, yielding about 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in bottom this level, 10 fms. south of long rise, is yielding 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The in the roadway level, going north, is yielding 7 ft. wide, and the part we are carrying is yielding 1 ton 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. This is a very promising lode, and likely to open out a good deal of ore ground. The lode in the stopes over level, 12 fms. north of boundary, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over ditto, 20 fms. north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 10, above the deep adit, going north of the lode, is 3 ft. wide, but soft and poor; here we have commenced to drive a cross-course, as we are of opinion that the main part of the lode is still to the east of the level. The point is being pushed on by six men. The lode in the stopes over this level, 20 fms. north of boundary, is 6 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes this level, 15 fms. north of boundary, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit level, going north of the boundary, is a little improved, and looking kindly, now yielding good stones of lead ore, and is being worked by six men. The lode in the stopes over this level, 40 fms. north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes over ditto, 15 fms. north of boundary, is in a lode 8 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise over 10, north of boundary 30 fms., is holed to the roadway level above, which has well titlited that part of the mine. The dressing, &c., with all other things here, are going on regularly.

NEW SHEPHERD SILVER-LEAD.—S. Mitchell, Aug. 5: This mine is situated in the parish of Ferranabuloe, in the county of Cornwall, and bounded on the east by Wheal Anna, Old Shepherd, East Wheal Hope, and Gargyll Mines, on the west by Chiverton, and north by Badnick Consols, Wheal Hope, and Gonowham Mines. The mine was worked about 10 years since for lead and blende, and the deepest point was 30 fms., and the levels extended about 60 fms.; but, notwithstanding this, the working, 7000½, worth of ore was sold. The lode in the bottom level appears altered from blende to lead, and it is said that the 10 end, east of the engine-shaft, turn out 10 cwts. of lead to the fm., and several pitches would let at 10s. per ton (blende). These lodes are parallel with West Chiverton, and the indications are fully as well as in West Chiverton, when that mine was at the depth at this present time. One call only was made for this mine, which was for the erecting an engine, and from the returns of mineral value was paid, and the company paid 50½, from the returns of the last month the mine worked. A few weeks previous mine shutting up it was inspected by Capt. Miners, of Carn Brea, who reported favourably, and was confident, if it continued to work, that there was no doubt of mine making a good and lasting concern. If you intend looking the mine I would commend the erection of a 40-in. cylinder-engine, with 10-in. lifts, and I have no doubt that the mine could be drained, and tributes at work, in three months after commencement, when you will be soon in a position to return to the surface, and to work by month, besides lead. You have a good engine-house erected, which is a very fine sight, and from the returns of mineral value, as before mentioned; and also a steam pump, which you will find very convenient. I calculate the erections on the mine to be found, for the benefit of the company who are about to work, worth 3000. I say, in conclusion, that parties who do embark in this undertaking will not go unmatered for their investment.

NEW SOUTH CARADON.—R. Knapp, Sept. 4: The new whim-shaft is in the adit, and the clearing of the adit northwards is resumed by six men. I hope other month will be sufficient to complete this dead work, when we shall close our operations to develop the various lodes.

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On the Surface: Three men are working the steam-engine and stamps, two men watching and attending to the stamps, one man working steam-whim, five carpenters, five smiths, with strikers doing sundry work, nine men spalling and dividing tin-stuff, and filling the carts with the same, five men loading to the steam and horse-whims, three men bringing in a level for the round buddie, three masons building a powder-house and walls on the dressing-floors, two men raising stones and clay for the masons, four men with two boys sawing timber, three men with carts carrying tin-stuff to the stamps, nine men, twelve boys, and ten girls dressing tin—making on surface 54 men, 14 boys, and 10 girls. Under-ground: Two men doing pit and timber work, two men doing sundry shaft work in the engine-shaft, two men and one boy clearing up a winze under the adit level, east of Oates's winze-shaft, in good tin ground, three men wheeling tin-stuff to the west Buck winze-shaft, and four men to the east Buck winze-shaft, five men filling tin-stuff to the different winzes; two men clearing the 75 fm. level, nine men and three boys sinking the Red Dipper winze-shaft in good tin ground, and 56 men and three boys working on tribute. Saturday next is our pay and setting-day, and from the appearance of the ground opening up, I think I shall be able to set more tribute pitches than hitherto, and at much lower tribute. I fancy next week I shall be in a position to report at least 20 men working on tribute at 10s. in 12, they, of course, paying the whole of the costs, and returning charges on the tin. On the whole, the mines are now looking very well.

TAYLOR CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 4: We have driven in the adit level west, on the main lode, 1 ft. 0 in. 1 in. The lode is presenting a very fine appearance. In the adit level cross-cut north we have driven 1 ft. 0 in. 2 in., and have reached the north wall of the main lode, proving it to be of large size; the cross-cut will be continued north, for intersection of the north part of the lode. The pitch in the bottom of the 56, east of the engine-shaft, is producing good stones of copper ore and mundle. In the pitch in the back of the 56 east the lode is poor, but the men are working with good spirit, and hope to make a discovery. In the pitch in the back of the 36, west of the engine-shaft, there has been no lode yet taken down.

TINCHROFT.—W. Tregear, Sept. 3: Highburrow Lode: At the engine-shaft, sinking under the 184, the lode is producing saving work for tin. In the 184, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10¢ per fathom. In the 184, driving west of Martin's east shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10¢ per fathom. We have effected the communication in the 184 east of the shaft with the winze referred to in my former report, and in the coming month hope to resume the driving of the 184 east of mine where the lode is worth for tin 12¢ per fm.—Chapelle's Lode: In the 162, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is producing good saving work for tin. In the 162, driving east and west of No. 1 winze, the lode is worth for tin 12¢ per fm. In the 162, driving east and west of No. 2 winze, the lode is worth for tin 13¢ per fm. In the 162, driving east from boundary winze, the lode is worth for tin 15¢ per fm. Dunkin's Lode: In the 143, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is worth for tin 10¢ per fathom. In the 112, driving west of winze, the lode is worth for tin 15¢ per fm. In the 112, driving east of winze, the lode is worth for tin 20¢ per fm. In the 112, driving west of winze, the lode is worth for tin 12¢ per fm., and a very kindly lode, which we think will improve in value shortly. We hope to cut Dunkin's lode in the 162 cross-cut south in a month or six weeks from this time.—North Tincroft Lode: In the 142, driving east of Tyne's engine-shaft, the lode will yield fully 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. All other places are without alteration since last reported. Now that we have got the steam-whim in good working order, and Dunkin's lode better ventilated, I should think we ought to increase our returns of tin a little, and in all probability sell from 25 to 30 tons per month. Our copper sales will not be quick no good.

TOLCARN.—Sept. 3: In Field's engine-shaft, below the 40, the lode is 18 inches wide—gossan. In the 40 east a very kindly lode, 2 feet wide, of gossan and spar, with a branch of ore on the north wall of the lode, underlying south. The 30 east has drained the water from the level above, and is approaching the ore ground; lode 2 feet wide—gossan. In the rise above the 20 the lode is yielding 1 ton ore per fathom. Having holed the rise above the 10, east of shaft, the driving of the 10 and adit level east has been resumed; the lode is kindly in both levels—gossan, soft spar, and copper ore.—New North Lode: The levels east and west, at the 23, are each yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Bathoven's Lode: The slope in bottom of the adit is worth 40¢ per fathom for tin. The adit level, west of cross-cut, is hard gossan, spar, and stones of copper ore. Our copper ore for sale to-morrow should bring us 600¢, which is the best sale we have ever had, notwithstanding the low standard. Computed weight, 43 tons, 34 tons, 26 tons—103 tons.

TRELOWETH.—Thos. Richards, Sept. 4: There is no alteration in the engine-shaft worthy of remark. The 144 and west does not appear to be upon the same part of the lode as the winze in sinking below the 134 fm. level, where the lode is worth 20¢ per fathom for copper ore. The 134 and east is worth 14¢ per fathom. The slope behind the end, in the back of the 134 fm. level, the lode is worth 16¢ per fm. TRENCROM.—R. Holloway, R. Bennett, Sept. 3: The lode at Giesler's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, is worth 7¢ per fm. The lode in the 100, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 3¢ per fm. The new north lode in the 100, east of the cross-cut, is worth 3¢ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 4¢ per fm. The lode in the 90, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 3¢ per fm. At the flat-rod shaft the pit-work is fixed and the shaft cased and divided from the 30 to the 40, all complete for driving. The lode in the 30, east of the flat-rod shaft, is 15 in. wide, but not to value.

TREVELLYN AND SCADICK CONSOLS.—G. Spargo, Sept. 2: Trevellyn: We have set two men to drive the deep adit on No. 2 level, so as to under the shaft on the top of the hill, after which we shall stop above the back, should we find it worth doing. We have also two men clearing up a shaft sunk on the No. 3 north lode, and I hope to be able to state in my next as to the appearance of the lode on both points.—Scadick: The lode in the deep adit is without alteration since my last. We have 20 fms further to drive before getting under the old tin shaft, where we expect an improvement. We set to the men on Saturday last to drive 5 fms., at 45¢ per fm.; the ground being favorable for driving, it will not take us long to reach that point—viz., the old tin shaft. All the other parts of the mine are without material alteration. I hope the west winze will speedily lower the winze-shaft below the 140, but the stuff it is yielding will not pay for stamping. The winze sinking below this level is opening tribute ground. There is no change to notice in the tribute department.

TREWEATHA.—J. Scoble, Sept. 2: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking under the 30 still continues favorable for sinking, and the men are making good progress. We have commenced driving the cross-cut east in the 30, which is still letting out a quantity of water. We are not through the slide in the 30 south, the ground being very wet and troublesome, consequently makes our progress slow. The slope in back of the 30 north is worth at present 2 cwt. of lead per fm.; the slopes in back of this level south, two in number, will produce as follows:—No. 1, 3 cwt. of lead per fm.; No. 2, 4 cwt. of lead per fm.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Aug. 30: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, is 10 in. wide, and producing stones of tin. The lode in the 38 west is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 25 west is worth 5¢ per fathom. The lode in the slope above the 25 is worth 6¢ per fathom. The lode in the 15 west is 6 in. wide, yielding saving work for tin. The slope above the 15 west is worth 5¢ per fathom. The lode in the 20 east, on Wheel Ann lode, is 12 in. wide, and worth 5¢ per fathom; this ground will pay very well for taking away.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Sept. 2: We are making good progress sinking the 60 cross-cut down to the 130 within the old time. The lode in the present bottom is from 6 to 8 in. wide, composed of barytes, lime, blende, and spots of lead ore, altogether of a promising character. The little cross-course referred to in previous reports has once more changed its underlie, and has come from the south back again into the shaft, and is now slightly inclining north in its usual direction. This fact, in conjunction with the gradual improvement taking place in the lode, is a matter of great interest to us. In the winze sinking below the 90 south of Field's, the lode is a very large, made up of barytes and blende in paying quantities, with occasional stones of lead ore in the joints. This winze will open a piece of saving ground. The lode in the 60 cross-cut on little cross-course, north of engine-shaft, the ground is of a highly mineral character, and, from the strong feed of water flowing from the end, we think a lode is near at hand. We are strongly of opinion that when cut the lode will be found productive. The tribute department here is looking a little better than of late. No change to notice in the adit level, south of Nante. We are waiting for a vessel to ship another cargo of barytes.

WENTNOR.—J. Kemp, Sept. 1: We have opened 6 feet on the course of the north and south lode; it possesses well-defined walls, the lode being composed of spar and clay, intermixed with blende ore. The Seven Stars lode, which you will remember is wholly unexplored in this set, is a parallel one, running about 38 fathoms south of our workings. This lode has been wrought very fully in the mines to the east of this set, and has yielded large quantities of lead ore. It is my decided opinion that this mine will not be fairly tried unless the lode is seen by means of a cross-cut either from the 64, or by continuing the work we are doing on the course of the north and south lode, just intersected in the 92, for it is a generally acknowledged fact that where east and west parallel lodes exist, the one is unproductive while the other contains ore. This is to be seen in many of our profitable mines, and every practical man I have consulted agrees with me that so fine a trial as our deep levels afford of seeing the Seven Stars lode by a cross-cut (say) of from 25 to 38 fathoms should not be neglected. I do not believe that we have intersected the north and south lode (Lord Hill) yet, for the bottom worked formerly by Lord Hill, there were two or three branches, which would be reached first if they continue through the set. You will, therefore, direct me if I am to continue the 92 further east, continue the cross-cut on the lode or branch we have intersected, or both. I really would like to see you here, for I could explain better what I mean. You may probably feel anxious, but you need not be doubtful, for depend on it this is a good piece of mining ground.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Sept. 3: In the 114 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the same level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 10 east from Grenville's shaft, the lode is 4 in. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 104, west from Perry's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 94 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive.—Middle Lode: In the 42 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good ore, tribute ground.

WEST DEVON.—E. James, Sept. 4: The lode in the 50 fm. level, east from south engine-shaft, is now 15 inches wide, composed of congenial quartz, mundle, and prair, intermixed with yellow copper ore, and has a promising appearance. In the same level, west from the shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of mundle, quartz, capel, and spots of ore, and showing indications of improvement.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Sept. 2: Acre lode, driving west from Acre shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, containing stones of tin, but not enough to value; this is being driven by four men, at 85¢ per fm. The new south lode east of the great cross-course is about 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin, with a good appearance—driving by two men, at 40¢ per ton; this lode, west of said cross-course, is producing stones of tin—driving by two men, at 65¢ per ton. The lode in the rise behind this end is about 18 in. wide, saving work for tin—rising by two men, at 30¢ per fathom. The cross-cut south from this lode, on the great cross-course, is resumed driving by two men, at 25¢ per fm. I expect to intersect other promising lodes in this direction in a short distance driving. This cross-cut having been extended upwards of 60 fms., I purpose sinking a shaft from the lode on the course of the new south lode, which is the only required for the discharge of stuff, but for ventilation. The rise we are putting up in the last-named lode is intended to meet it. Reed's lode, driving east of Pearce's shaft, is about 10 in. wide, composed of quartz, chlorite, and a little tin—driving by two men, at 80¢ per fm.

WEST GRYLLS.—W. H. Martin, Sept. 2: I visited West Grylls yesterday. In the 15, east of Hosking's shaft, the men are still engaged desling, or driving, on the north side of the lode; the killas is very compact, and of a congenial character for producing tin; I have desired the men to commence on Wednesday morning to take down the lode. In the slope west of Hosking's shaft there is still good tin ground going down in the bottom level, but the ground is rather hard for exploring. We shall have to go further west and sink down a winze, which will no doubt lay open a valuable piece of tin ground. In the 15, west of Trevillon's shaft, the men have begun to take down the

lode; it is 1 foot wide, the character of which is not at all changed, yielding fair quality work for tin; the end is still in the elvan. Fair progress is being made in driving the deep adit cross-cut south of boundary shaft, and if the ground continues as at present the north lode will be intersected in a month from this time, when, no doubt, the returns will be considerably increased, and good profits realised. The men are preparing the work at surface for sampling on Saturday next, and hope to get a good quantity. You shall hear from me again to-morrow.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, Sept. 4: In consequence of the 65 end, east of Daukes's shaft, being so very wet, and going through several floors of spar, the progress during the week has been slow, consequently there is but little alteration in the size or value of the lode since last reported, being about 6 inches wide, composed of capel, quartz, and peach, carrying a little tin, but not sufficient to value as yet; but as the water is flowing very fast from the lode, and a good lode in the tributaries' bottoms coming down from the 55, just over the end, we cannot but expect a large and productive lode in the

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Sept. 9.—Berehaven 129, 123, 106, 83—Ookip 43, 42, 33—Wheal Maria 32, 15—Springbok 6, 12, 11, 9, 24, 3—Wheal Maria 25, 2—Ookip 10, 2—Springbok 6—Chili 94, 72, 66—Cobre 12, 59, 42, 41—Ballycumshak 4, 36, 10, 38—Bathurst 17—British Regulus 16—Cronethane 2—Tigrony 2—London 1, 1—Phoenix 1—Total, 1230 tons.

CROWAN CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED), CROWAN, CORNWALL.
Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.
Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 10s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS FAULL, Esq., M.E. (late of New Almaden Mines, California).
THOMAS CANTHEW, Esq., M.E., 5, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street (Secretary of the St. Just United Mines).
WILLIAM C. PAUL, Esq., Queen's-road, Bayswater.
JOHN WARD, Esq. (firm of Ward Brothers), 66, Bartholomew-close, and Islington, London.

MANAGERS.
DAVID GRIMMETT, Esq., 2, King's-row, Walworth-road, London.
HENRY LOUIS PHILLIPS, Esq., 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill.
SOLICITOR—W. H. Waller, Esq., 2, Duke-street, Adelphi.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Josiah H. Hitchens, Esq. (Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mines).
SECRETARY—Charles Warwick, Esq.
OFFICES—25, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

This company is established for working the Crowan Consols Mine, near Camborne, known to be one of the best copper districts in Cornwall, adjoining celebrated mines, which returned in sixteen years copper to the amount of £2,592,000.

There are five lodes traversing these sets, all yielding copper of good quality, being the same as the Old Wheal Curtis, which returned upwards of £300,000 worth of copper. The sets are very extensive, and are held at a moderate royalty.

The conditions of purchase of this valuable property are 2200 paid up shares, no cash being required, proving the vendor's confidence in the success of this undertaking.

The capital is fixed at £12,000, and is estimated to be ample for developing the property, a small amount only being necessary to place the company in a position to raise ore sufficient at once to greatly assist the general expenditure required for bringing the mines into a good dividend-paying state.

OPERATIONS HAVE NOW COMMENCED AT THE MINE.
Applications for the remaining shares, accompanied with a deposit of 5s. on each share, to be made forthwith to the bankers or the secretary, it being intended shortly to close the list.

The reports of Josiah H. Hitchens, Esq., and other eminent mining agents, with detailed prospectuses and plans, can be obtained at the offices of the company, 25, Bucklebury, London, W.C.

By order, **CHARLES WARWICK, Sec.**

SOUTH KNAPDALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
COPPER AND LEAD MINES,
Situate in the Parish of South Knapdale, Argyllshire, the property of John Graham Campbell, Esq., of Shirvan.

Capital, £50,000, to be divided into 25,000 shares of £2 each, 10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder, if required, in calls not to exceed 5s. per share.

The richly mineralised property, leased by this company for 31 years, with breaks in its favour, extends over upwards of 4000 acres, at a nominal rent of £50, or a lordship of 1-16th of the gross produce of the mines, in the proprietor's option. The ores contain silver-lead ore, 78 per cent.; copper ore, 16½ per cent.; while Cornish and Devon mines only average copper from 6 to 11 per cent. (See prospectuses as to this, &c.)

Directors to be appointed by the shareholders, and the following gentlemen have, in the meantime, consented to allocate the shares, and act as

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS.
T. L. F. LIVINGSTONE, Esq., of West Quarter, Stirlingshire, and of Bedlornie, Linlithgowshire, Sea Cliff House, Ardrishaig.
JOHN HUNTER, Esq., of Kirdochie, by Lochgilphead.
EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq., LL.D., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, 59, Great King-street, Edinburgh.

DUGALD MACLACHLAN, Esq., Writer, Lochgilphead.
JAMES HOSIE, Esq., of North Ironworks, Blair House, Oakley.
JAMES DUNN, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
WILLIAM M'KINLAY, Esq., Coalmaster, Bathgate.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS—The Clydesdale Banking Company.
ENGINEERS—Messrs. John Mackenzie and Moore, Victoria-buildings, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Mitchell, Allardice and Mitchell, Glasgow; Messrs. Trail and Murray, W.S., Edinburgh.

SECRETARIES—Messrs. Aitken and Mackenzie, Accountants and Sharebrokers, 66, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

Prospectuses, containing engineers' and Cornish miners' reports, Prof. Penny's analysis, plan of the mineral fields, and form of application for shares, may be obtained at the secretaries' chambers, where samples of the ore may be seen.

AITKEN AND MACKENZIE, Accountants and Sharebrokers, 66, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

SILVER MOUNTAIN UNITED MINES COMPANY
(LIMITED), CARDIGANSHIRE.
Capital, £25,000, in 12,500 shares of £2 each.
£1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment, leaving no further liability.

DIRECTORS.
E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E. (Director of the Hindoston Copper Mining Company), York-buildings, Adelphi.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq. (Director of Montes Aurores Gold Mining Company), 141, New Bond-street.
Major-General R. SHORTEDE, Brighton.
MILES CHARLES SETON, Esq., Randolph House, Malda-hill (of Wheat Seton and Trearkey Mines, Cornwall).
Lieut.-Colonel F. WEMYSS, Addison-road North, Kensington.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill.
SECRETARY—Mr. Holland Dell.
OFFICES (TEMPORARY)—16, NEW BROAD STREET.

ABBREVED PROSPECTUS.

As the extraordinarily favourable and positive reports appear to make the speedy success of this undertaking a matter of certainty, the shares are issued fully paid up, and without liability.

The objects of the company are the purchase and working of very valuable and extensive silver-lead mines, called Pant-y-mawr and Cnwch-yr-arian (meaning mountain of silver), situate in the heart of the richest silver-lead mining district in Cardiganshire, being surrounded by rich mines, paying each from £5000 to £20,000 per annum in dividends.

Applications for shares, accompanied with deposit, which will be returned in full if no allotment be made to the applicant, may be made to the bankers, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where specimens of the ore, reports, plans, sections, &c., may be seen.

THE ROYALTON TIN MINING COMPANY,
SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF ST. COLUMB, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
Divided into 8000 parts or shares of £1 each.
5s. per share to be paid upon application, 5s. upon allotment, and the remainder in two instalments of 5s. each, at three and six months from date of allotment.

COMMITTEES OF MANAGEMENT.
To be elected at the first general meeting, which will be held immediately after the allotment of the shares.

PROVINCIAL TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS HOARE HILL, Esq., 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.
JOSEPH PRIOR, Esq., St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Josiah H. Hitchens, Esq., Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols.
SECRETARY—Mr. George H. Cardozo.
OFFICES—15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This valuable mine has been secured by the present proprietors at considerable cost, and is held from the Crown, under the usual covenants, at one-eighth duty.

There is now being raised sufficient ore from the old men's workings to pay the cost, and as soon as an engine is erected, the mine drained, and the levels cleared, a sufficient quantity of ore ground will be laid open to place the property into a dividend paying state.

The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. from surface upon the champion lode, producing large quantities of ore of a very rich quality, and it is proposed, by the present company to sink this shaft with all possible dispatch.

The area of the property is upwards of one mile square, and is traversed by several lodes of tin, of various widths; the main lode and the one upon which the shaft has been sunk, being from 10 to 12 fms. wide.

The geological position of the set is clay-slate and granite, being the most productive ground for tin ores, and four-fifths of the richest mines in Cornwall and Devon are similarly situated.

The celebrated Goss Moors adjoins this property, where there are no less than 20 tin stream workings, returning large profits.

The following well-known mines surround the set. On the south-west, the Wheal Albert James; on the east, the Tregos Head, the Old Beam (which has made 40,000l. in profits), and Gombarrow (which has been returning from 6 to 8 tons of tin per month for the last ten years).

The present owners propose to sell 5000 shares, of which not more than 3000 will be issued in the first instance, which will be sufficient to pay for the engine and stamps, and all working expenses for twelve months to come.

It is proposed to erect a 30-in. cylinder engine at once, which will be ample power for pumping the water and stamping the ore.

The following report from a highly-respectable agent will show the condition and prospects of the mine; and as it will be seen that the capital thus raised will be ample sufficient to bring the mine into a dividend state, the shares will be confined to the amount subscribed, provision being made in the rules and regulations so as to avoid all further liability.

Applications for shares, which must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per share, may be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, addressed either to the bankers, or to the secretary of the company.

REPORT.
Roche, May 4, 1862.—The following is my report of the Royalton Tin Mine, situated in St. Columb, Cornwall:—I was employed in this mine in sinking a shaft in the old men's workings, which are about 9 fms. deep. There are thousands of tons of the lode left by the ancient miners to support the ground; the lode is very large, being 12 fms. wide, all good tin ground. There must have been considerable quantities of tin returned, as the ground is worked for 300 fms. in length, and from 4 to 6 fms. in depth. The lode now to be seen, in places, is worth from 3½ to 3 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks and of which a large quantity can be raised at any moment. I beg also to state that I, sunk on the lode about 12 fms. below the old workings, and in doing which I have taken as much as two wheelbarrows full of best work in a day, which I estimate was 2 cwt. of clean tin. This I did day after day. There is a lode gone down at the deepest point, 13 fms. wide, worth at least 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. I have written this of my own knowledge, having worked in the mine, as I have stated before. I have since been a mine agent, and have, more than once, recommended this property to my friends, having told them I would take a number of shares myself in it. I believe a great number of shares will be taken in this neighbourhood. I recommend a 28 or 30-in. engine, with 30 heads of stamps, to be erected, and at the same time to sink 10 or 11 fms. below the old workings, and then this would be one of the best tin mines in Cornwall.

JOHN HOARE.

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Being a Common-place Book of Pure and Mixed Mathematics. Designed chiefly for the Use of Civil Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors.
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London: Lockwood and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the Directors are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES in this company from other than original shareholders, and to the allotments made a bonus of 25 per cent. in shares will be added; such applications, however, must be sent to me on or before the 15th proximo. Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application being made to the office of the company.
7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C. **GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.**

NORTH CARADON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
In 8000 shares of £2 10s. each. £1 payable on allotment.

CAPT. POMROY'S REPORT ON NORTH CARADON.
Aug. 2, 1862.—Having carefully inspected the above mining property, I beg to hand the following as my report:—I find the set to comprise the estate of Killa Mill, in the parish of Linkinghorne, on the banks of the Lynher River. It is sufficiently extensive, its situation is excellent, and its general mineralogical features are certainly unexceptionable, the strata at surface being a highly mineralised silvery slate, in which deposits of lead are always found. The main lode crossing the set is from 9 to 10 ft. wide, and is composed of gossan, mundle, and spots of lead, carrying a beautiful flookan about 2 ft. wide on the eastern wall. For working the mine, I recommend clearing the deep adit, and sinking the engine-shaft to take the lode at from 30 to 40 fms., and when this is accomplished, I am of the strongest opinion that a valuable mine will be opened. At the time of my inspection, I was somewhat surprised to find such a set, in the best district in the county, remaining unworked; it is surrounded by the best dividend-paying mines—the Phoenix and Marke Valley to the west; the Caradons, Ludcott, and Tre-lawny to the south; and to the east are the Kit Hill and Callington Mines; and in direct bearing is the run of the Devon Great Consols and others. In conclusion, I beg to recommend North Caradon as a good investment, as I am confident, if spiritedly worked, it will soon appear in the market as a dividend mine.

JOHN POMROY, Horrabridge, Tavistock.

The attention of mining investors is respectfully called to the merits of this valuable undertaking, which is projected under such features and auspices as afford an opportunity for investment with great advantage.

Prospectuses, containing reports, names of directors, &c., can be had by applying to G. H. FLETCHER, Esq., F.S.S., the secretary, at the offices of the company, 7 and 8, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

CARADON UNITED MINES,
In 6000 Shares. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
SECRETARIES—Messrs. Dunford and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings.
MANAGER—Capt. Knapp, of Wheal Ludcott.
BANKERS—City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.

This mining property (granted for 21 years at 1-16th duty) comprises the estates of Tremeklin and Wenmouth, in the parish of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, and situated to the west of Caradon Mines. A portion of this set, called Wheal Sisters, was worked from 1845 to 1849, during which time above 3000 tons of copper ore was returned from the south lode, realising above £17,000, when the standard was considerably below 100. According to the books of the late company, £2400 worth of copper ore was returned in one month, and the standard at that time being only at 80.

South Caradon Mine at the same period would scarcely pay cost. Shares sold then at less than £100 per 250th. The mine having previously paid a large amount in dividends, and but for the very liberal reduction in the dues, and perseverance on the part of the manager, South Caradon might at that time have been suspended also. Since then dividends amounting to £350 per 250th share has been made. Present price about £3-0 per 250th share, or a market value of £180,000 for the mine.

In addition to the lode wrought on in the Caradon United Mines by the late company, three other lodes were opened on at a shallow depth: from one of them from 10 to 12 ft. of rich copper ore was returned, making a produce of over 20 per cent., and one of the other lodes being a large strong lode, containing rich stones of grey copper ore. The stratum is kilaas, traversed by two large cross-courses, which afford great facilities for cross-cutting to the different lodes.

In the Wheal Mary Mine near the boundary, and parallel with the course of ore wrought on in the Caradon United Mines, upwards of £15,000 worth of tin was returned from one lode above the 20 fm. level. From the highly-productive lodes wrought on, and the other lodes to the north being in the same strata and having the same cross-courses, there is every reason to believe large quantities of copper ore will be found.

Operations are commenced on the north part of the mine, where a considerable amount of available work is done, consisting of adit levels, shafts, engine-house, and other necessary buildings, worth at least £7000 to the new company.

The present proprietors have determined to divide the mine into 6000 shares, and to offer 4000 to the public, at £1 per share, which amount is to be paid into the hands of the company's bankers for the prosecution of the mine—10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder in two instalments of 5s. each when necessary, that amount being deemed sufficient by the manager by bringing the mine into a profitable state.

The following gentlemen have inspected the property, and their reports (which may be relied on) will show their opinion of the value of the mine—Capt. Knapp, of Wheal Ludcott Mine; Capt. Holman, South Caradon; Captain Taylor, Cradock Moor; Capt. Nance, Wheal Norris. [These reports appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of July 12.]

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 5, Hercules-passage, Threadneedle-street.

THE ELY-MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital, £25,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 10s. each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and £1 per share on allotment. No further calls to be made at less intervals than three months.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE BENNETT, Esq. (Director of the Karbita Colliery Company, Limited), 21, Manchester-buildings, Whitehall.
Capt. J. HARRIS, 13, St. German's-terrace, Blackheath, Kent.
W. D. BUCK, Esq., merchant, Duke-street, London-bridge, S.E.
Colonel WRAGGE, Fair View, Shooter's Hill, Kent.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.
SECRETARIES—Messrs. Allnops, 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
SOLICITOR—C. J. Eldred, Esq., Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.
SECRETARY—Theophilus Broughton, Esq.
OFFICES—18, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive and valuable coal field at Gellygryn, in the parish of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, containing 240 acres of steam, cooking, house, and Cannel coal, together with ironstone, and beds of the finest fire-clay.

The lease is for 21 years, and renewable for ever (without increase of royalty or rental), at a royalty of 9d. per ton of 2520 lbs. on coal, and 3d. per ton on fire-clay.

From the annexed reports (the originals accompanied with plans and sections of the estate, may be seen at the company's office), it will be seen that there are no less than thirteen seams of coal, of the aggregate thickness of 60 ft., and containing 18,000,000 tons; it is proposed, however, in the first place to work only the Abergryny steam coal, which would yield upwards of 1,800,000 tons of large coal from the present level, which is highly prized on account of its peculiar adaptability in its raw state to locomotive engines, and is considered equal to the best in Wales for steam navigation.

The Ely Valley Railway runs through the estate, thus preventing any necessity for way leave through any other property, as an siding of 300 yards only is required to effect a complete railway communication to the point of Cardiff, which is distant only 15 miles.

In addition, it is calculated that very large returns will be realised from the Cannel coal, ironstone, and fire-clay, as they can be cheaply worked with the principal veins of coal.

The following estimate, made by an eminent engineer, shows the profit that may be expected to accrue on the capital employed. This calculation may be seen at the company's office.

The sale of 100,000 tons of coal per annum at the Dock at Cardiff (as is shown by the annexed reports of the mining engineers, will yield that quantity for thirty years), at an average price of 8s. 6d. per ton, will yield a total of £42,500 0 0

Deduct cost of raising, including wages, royalty, and all other charges, at 5s. 4d. per ton 26,666 13 4

Leaving £15,833 6 8

available for dividends, or 55 per cent. on the capital.

Application for shares, with a deposit of 5s. each, may be made to the bankers, the brokers, or the secretary, at the offices of the company, 18, Manchester-buildings, Parliament-street, London, S.W., where may be obtained prospectuses, with names of directors, forms of application for shares, and any further information desired.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
7, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds £500,000
Subscribed capital 447,180
Paid up capital 137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of 220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

TO INVENTORS.—ALL INTENDING PATENTEES should procure the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST and the MODE PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

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For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

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Published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from exclusive resident agents; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and speculators. A Record of the Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a liability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the Last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY. Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.
Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.
Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT," by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. Advertisement in another column.

Notices to Correspondents.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Are directors of a company liable for the acts of the broker that is to say, if money be received for, and not paid over to, the company, are directors responsible for such money?—Certainly, if the brokers be advertised by company as authorised to receive applications for shares, which, of course, are accompanied either by a remittance or banker's receipt. The company have thereby made against the broker for embezzlement. Surely there is no instance of a broker paying to the bankers money remitted as deposits on application for shares.—ED. M. HINGSTON DOWN.—Unless some great reform is made in the management of this we must not be surprised at being told we have no right to look into anything, but instead of 1s. 6d. The merchant's bills are very heavy per month; deduct a good percentage from these, and it may be much more from what is received into stock afterwards wasted or not accounted for, you would then see a saving of several hundred pounds in a few months; and when the whole is brought to light it will be believed. Let your men earn as much as possible; pay a fair amount to all employed; but let it be understood that perquisites and percentages will be looked at as dishonest.—SEPTIMUS.

ASHBURN UNITED MINES.—"One of the Adventurers" must append his name to communication. Mr. N. Ennor always signs his name to his letters, and will reply to those correspondents who authenticate their statements; therefore, in reply respecting Pengenna, Ashburn United, &c., cannot be obtained from his anonymous writers.

SIN.—Will any reader kindly inform me, through the medium of the Journal, what the Humid Copper Reduction Works, at Crews, are still in existence?—and, if so, name are they known by? If not in existence, what became of them?—QUESTOR.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS AND WHEAL UNIT.—Under the head of Mining Notabilities of the week, it was stated that the new shaft sunk by the Unity adventurers had proved to be in Rosewarne Consols set, and added gravity to the value of that mine. We now requested to state that the new shaft in question has been sunk within the Unit set, as described in the lease, and as shown by all their plans on the mine, though attempt to dispute the boundary line has been made by Rosewarne Consols.

BORING MACHINERY.—T. A. (Bristol).—The description of Mr. E. Libbe's apparatus boring appeared in the *Mining Journal* of August 16. We are not aware of the mine having been practically applied.

EAST KONGORRO MINING COMPANY.—As a shareholder in this company, I am anxious (as, doubtless, many other shareholders are) to know what our present position what our future prospects. The company has been in possession of ample funds this year, but we can get no intelligible account of what has been lately accomplished with them. The stamps, which ought to have been at work four months ago, are yet ready, consequently no returns can be made by the mine. No notice as yet of sheet was due, if I mistake not, in July, but we have had no notice as yet of financial proceedings since June 30, 1861. I trust, however, that the gentlemen's financial position will be enabled to give a satisfactory account of the property, and out plans for its future successful working, as with energy and good practical sense there can be no question of most valuable results ensuing.—A. R. C. INTENDANCE, there can be no question of most valuable results ensuing.—A. R. C.

OLD WHEAL NEFTUNE.—In last week's *Journal* I observe the name of W. H. "Rich" in connection with that of Captain Harvey, to a report on this mine. Is this agent in the place of "William" Richards, recently appointed, and late of East Mine?—A SHAREHOLDER.

FOLKNEY MOOR.—This mine has just held a meeting (Sept. 2); the last one was just seven months ago. The report of Feb. 14 says—"Our engineer promises the mine shall commence stamping in two months"; that, therefore, would be in April. Where is the result after seven months' waiting? Surely to Folkney may be said these words—"The mountain in labour has brought forth a mouse." I dare say Treffry, Clymo, Hicks, Dingle, and Puckey have laboured hard, but their work has been attended with satisfactory results hitherto.—A HOLDER OF TWENTY SHARES.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—We believe that every information respecting the affairs of this undertaking can be obtained on application to Messrs. Hart, Sharp, and Hayles, 20, Tokenhouse-yard. The liquidators being themselves shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interests of parties, and so soon as they may be prepared to declare another dividend they will, of course, be very happy to announce the period of its payment.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

There is a decrease again in our exports as compared with last month. The Government Returns are now made up for the month, and the months ending July 31, by which it appears that the total declared of the shipment of articles, the produce or manufacture of this country in 69,446,480l. for the longer period of this year, against 70,237,685l. in 1861, or a falling off to the extent of 791,205l., while as respects the aggregate of the month of July, there is a deficiency of 5,096,207l. For the month of July of 1860 there is a deficiency of 2,037,541l. over the corresponding total was 12,131,801l., an excess of 2,037,541l. over the corresponding total of the past year. The exports of July are, moreover, an advance on the month of July, 1861, of 3,811,742l. over February, 2,467,132l. of 3,692,746l. over January, 3,811,742l. over May, and 2,342,360l. over March, 2,308,913l. over April, 833,214l. over May, and 2,342,360l. over June. Notwithstanding the decrease, as already shown, of the exports, we have the satisfaction of mentioning that there is an increase in articles on general account identified with the mining industry of 1,161,165l. The total declared value for the seven months of this year is 1,161,165l. while in 1861 it was 14,984,061l., showing an improvement of 1,161,165l. after allowing for 182,457l. the decrease in the items of coal, machinery, and zinc, the first being 254,667l., the second 174,604l., and the third 19,000l. The principal increase was in machinery, which gives 319,990l. over year; copper, 236,022l.; tin-plates, 229,324l.; lead, 224,307l.; 141,264l.; steel, 100,889l.; tin, unwrought, 92,068l., and brass, 19,000l. Telegraphic wire, which is included under this head, gives by itself

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE COLLIERIES.—On Wednesday Lord and Lady Palmerston visited their extensive estates in Nottinghamshire; after some formal proceedings they proceeded to Lambcote House, the residence of the late Lord Melbourne, and now of Mr. Thomas Barber, the senior of the firm of Barber, Walker, and Co., the proprietors of the extensive colliery works in the neighbourhood, and lessees of the valuable mineral property of Lady Palmerston. After luncheon the party proceeded to the great colliery works at Lambcote, where the miners and their wives and families, dressed in holiday attire, were present to meet them. His lordship, accompanied by Mr. Barber, examined the works, in which he appeared to take great interest, and during which time 13 tons of coal were brought from the bottom of the pit to the surface in seven minutes. His LORDSHIP, having examined the works, in which he appeared to take great interest, addressed the colliers from the pit bank. He said: Lady Palmerston desires me to tell you how much gratified she has been at seeing the progress of these works, and the good appearance of all those who are engaged in them. I trust that you will all be as happy and as contented as I am, and that you will all be as industrious as I am, and that you will all be as good as I am, and that you will all be as moral and improved as I am. You know very well that the industry you are engaged in is essential to the prosperity of the country, for without those elements which you produce from the bowels of the earth those who live on the surface would be very poor indeed. I trust you will not only be examples to other people, but that you will educate your children, and bring them up to be as good and useful as yourselves, and, if possible, to be better,—but that would be difficult. I am sure it gives us great pleasure to come amongst you, and we hope that when we return we shall find you all as happy and as contented as I am, and that you will all be as good as I am, and that you will all be as moral and improved as I am. I am, Sirs, very much obliged to you for the good feeling you have manifested to Lady Palmerston and myself.—Mr. BOND (Lady Palmerston's mineral agent), said, instead of giving Lord Palmerston three thrice cheers, he should propose that they gave him nine times nine. He thought they were highly honoured by Lord Palmerston coming amongst them. It was mainly owing to Lord Palmerston that Government Inspectors had been appointed for the inspection of mines, thus adding to the safety and comfort of the colliers. He hoped Lord Palmerston would live many years to see

the reins of Government in this country, and that Lady Palmerston might live many years to receive the large revenues of these colonies.—Hearty and prolonged cheers followed, during which his Lordship left for Lambeth House.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1862.

In a series of articles the *Times* has reviewed, as it says, "all the objects of special interest which are included in Class I. under the general term Iron." The greater portion of the information contained in these reviews consist either of elementary descriptions of iron and its products, or else such startling announcements as upon investigation appear not only recklessly untrue, but in many instances to have been written for no other purpose than that of misleading the public. The articles referred to conclude in the following grandiloquent manner:—"We have now completed our review of the smelting and manufacture of iron throughout the world, so far as represented at the present International Exhibition. We have earnestly striven to mete out justice with an impartial hand, neither fearing to censure, nor being reluctant to praise." With such language, dogmatical in the extreme as it is, we are not surprised, so peculiar is it to our contemporary; but with regard to the truth of the assertion, as well as that of others made in connection with the same subject, we will now make an examination. On Aug. 13, it states, in speaking of Sheffield, "She no longer maintains her boasted pre-eminence even in common articles of cutlery, such as table knives, in which she is beaten hollow by the French, and this, too, it is said, with steel of her own manufacture, imported into France. In surgical instruments she is also signally defeated by the same invading foe. Before the Exhibition she scouted the idea of a rival; but her eyes are now opened, and we have the best authority for stating that she feels her humiliation, and is resolved to amend her ways."

This statement we unequivocally pronounce as incorrect: it evinces that its author must have been lamentably deficient of practical knowledge, or else did not trouble to exercise it, when writing such a libel. We challenge anyone who understands the subject to find table knives, or any other description of cutlery, in the French court that are superior in quality to those contributed by the principal Sheffield exhibitors; and the same remark will hold good with respect to Class XVII., in which surgical instruments are exhibited.

We defy our contemporary to point out, amongst the articles sent from France cutlery of better quality or workmanship than that shown by the old and justly-reputed house of Rogers and Son. The Mappins, also, make an exhibition not only creditable to themselves, but also capable of being brought into competition with any foreign goods. In scissors, also, we distinctly assert that nothing can excel in quality those exhibited by Wilkinson and Son. It is not from a desire to depreciate French or any other foreign goods that we make these positive assertions, nor is it our wish unduly to laud our native manufacturers, but in the name of fair play we enter this protest against the misstatements of the *Times*. The surgical instruments of English manufacture will also bear favourable comparison with any of foreign make. There is nothing in the French department to surpass in excellence of workmanship the productions of Matthews, Weiss and Son, or Whicker and Blaise. On the contrary, we believe these makers exhibit instruments of much better construction than are to be found in any other part of the building. And to revert to table knives, those of French manufacture which we inspected were very inferior to the English. Some exhibited in the case of makers that obtained a medal for excellence of quality "and varied assortment of cutlery," are actually full of holes on the surface! Are these the articles by which the Sheffield people are "beaten hollow?" And is it by Matthew and Leuer that the English Matthews is "signally defeated?" We opine not, and if it be not by them, certainly it can be by no others. The French, we must admit, evidently have the advantage in respect to design, but design and manufacture are totally different things. To have a really effective article is of far greater utility than one of ever so elegant a design without effectiveness. If the writer of the articles formed his judgment by the external appearance, then he may have some grounds for saying that Sheffield has been "beaten hollow;" and should this be the case, we would not give much for the information communicated upon "the best authority" that "she (Sheffield) feels her humiliation, and is resolved to amend her ways." Hitherto her ways have been ways of pleasantness, and her paths peace; but if reliance be placed on what the *Times* says, this is all at an end, and the "fierce and incessant competition" of France will very shortly send Sheffield to Coventry.

We will dwell no longer on this point, but proceed at once to criticise another statement which was made by our mighty contemporary on the manufacture of iron. In another article it says (in describing the difference between hot and cold blast iron) that cold-blast metal "commands a much higher price than hot-blast, because it requires a much larger amount of fuel for its production." What can be a more absurd reason than this? Is it because an article simply costs more in manufacturing that it is to fetch a higher price than another? We could not have expected that any journalist would ever have the presumption to advance such nonsense. Has quality nothing to do with the arrangement of price? If not, what is the reason of the adoption of the Bessemer process upon so large a scale? The fact is quality rules prices, and the information given by the *Times* upon this, as upon many other points, is altogether wrong. We shall take an early opportunity of laying before our readers many other of the errors committed by our would-be infallible contemporary.

WELSH GOLD.—Just before entering the eastern annexe there is a case prominently placed containing some attractive specimens of gold-bearing ores and ingots of gold exhibited by the VIGRA AND CLOGAU MINING COMPANY, to which the International Jurors have awarded a Prize Medal "for the first successful result in Britain, chiefly due to their agent, John Parry, of the working of a gold-bearing vein;" yet the case a little more northward has been entirely passed over by these infallible judges. The case to which we refer is that exhibited by Mr. T. A. READWIN, who has probably done more to aid the development of the auriferous deposits of Merionethshire than any other individual, and contains as instructive a collection as could be brought together. There are auriferous pyrites, auriferous sulphide of zinc, auriferous galena, auriferous sulphide of copper, virgin gold in quartz with Silurian shale, virgin gold in blende, with quartz and schist, virgin gold in ferruginous quartz with telluride-bismuth (very rich), once thrown aside as "poor copper ore," and many other highly interesting specimens; a prill of gold weighing 11 grains extracted by Mr. Readwin from 37 ozs. of North Dolfrwynog ore, in which not a particle of gold was discoverable by the microscope; and a beautiful piece of gold in quartz, set in a breast-pit of Merionethshire gold; and a specimen of auriferous galena from Cwmheisan, containing 105 ozs. to the ton, being amongst the number. The Welsh gold specimens bear a fair comparison with any in the building, although Australia, Tasmania, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Canada, and several foreign countries are well represented.

YORKSHIRE STEAM COAL.—The controversy, with which most of our readers are familiar, as to whether North Country or South Wales coal ought to be regarded as superior for steam purposes, must, at least, have convinced the consumers that neither one nor the other is so incomparably more valuable than the other should be excluded. An opportunity is now afforded for another discussion—whether the Yorkshire coal is not to be preferred to either. In the eastern annexe, Messrs. FIRTH BARBER and Co., of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, exhibit some very excellent specimens of coal from their main seam, the Barnsley Bed, in the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley. The full thickness of the seam is shown, with its divisions of hard and soft coal. As a steam coal the hard coal has given great satisfaction in every instance in which it has been employed, and has been honoured with a place upon the Indian Council and of the French Admiralty; it has, likewise, proved well adapted for metallurgical purposes, and is extensively used for locomotive and marine engines. The soft coal is that which finds its way to the London market under the name of Barnsley house coal, and is of a quality which, we believe, only requires to be better known to ensure it even a larger sale than it enjoys at present. The Yorkshire coal is low-priced in comparison with other coal, and as its quality is really good, it is certainly entitled to attention.

HYDRAULIC STEAM-HAMMER.—In the Zollverein machinery department a very excellent steam-hammer is exhibited by Mr. LOUIS SCHWARTZKOPF, of Berlin, which will well repay inspection. For light work the hammer appears to be invaluable, from the great facility with which the force of the blow is regulated, and the ease with which all the necessities of hand forging are attained. In general appearance the hammer is not unlike the very excellent inverted cylinder hammers so largely manufactured in this country by Mr. R. Morrison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, but the force of the blow instead of being regulated by the steam in the cylinder is varied by the raising or lowering of the bed, which carries the article to be forged. This anvil is supported by a body of water, being, in fact, the top of a hydraulic ram, or water balance. The water space under the hammer head is connected with a corresponding space behind the frame of the hammer, and the water has to support the anvil

on the one side and a flat plunger on the other. It will be apparent that from this arrangement any movement of the plunger must immediately act upon the anvil; the lowering of the plunger causing the anvil to approach the hammer head, and the raising of it the reverse effect. The plunger is acted upon by a lever, the end of which works in a curved slot, and which is easily raised and lowered by the attendant, and in order that the anvil may be firmly fixed in any required position instantaneously a second handle is provided, by the simple lowering of which the lever is tightly locked to the slot. The distance between the hammer and the anvil can thus be varied with the greatest facility, hundred times in a minute, and, as the hammer makes no less than 800 strokes in the same time the finest forgings can be turned out. Honourable Mention has been made of the hammer by the International Jurors; but as the reason of the award was simply "for a steam-hammer," it seems probable that the merits of the invention were not very particularly enquired into or appreciated.

ANTI-FLAMMABLE LIFE PRESERVER.—Woolfram and its uses is a subject in which a large number of mine adventurers are interested, inasmuch as the metal is not unfrequently met with as a deleterious ingredient in tin ore, yet in the hands of Mr. R. OXLAND, of Plymouth, this evil companion has been turned to positive advantage. The mixed ore is now treated in proportions indicated by the quantity of woolfram present, with soda ash, a crude carbonate of soda—or salt-cake, sulphate of soda—and the mixture, calcined in a reverberatory furnace, produced with an iron bed to prevent the re-actions that would otherwise take place between the constituents of the bricks, the soda, the tin, and the tungsten. By this calculation at a red heat, the tungstic acid leaves the iron and combines with the soda, producing tungstate of soda, which is soluble in water, and is thus capable of being easily removed. The residuary oxides of iron and manganese are then separated by washing, and the black tin obtained pure. By evaporating and concentrating the solution of tungstate of soda, this salt is obtained in the crystalline form. It has been proposed to use this substance as a mordant for dyeing purposes, as a source of supply of metallic tungsten for the manufacture of alloys, for the manufacture of the tungstates of lime, barytes, and of lead to be used as pigments; and still more recently it has been found to be valuable, and preferable to any other substance, for rendering fabrics non-inflammable, so as to prevent the terrible accidents constantly occurring from the burning of ladies' dresses. For this purpose a patent has been obtained by Messrs. YANKELOW and OVERSTREET, of Bury, court, St. Mary Axe, who have fully investigated the subject. Mr. Versmann has a very fine display of woolfram ore, tungstate of soda, and white lead, in the south-eastern passage of the eastern annexe. The great recommendation of the tungstate of soda, when applied for rendering textile fabrics unflammable, is that neither the fabric itself, nor its colour or appearance, is in the slightest degree injured. The "Anti-flammable Life Preserver" has already been largely introduced, and the tungsten and tungstic acid has proved very useful for other purposes; and as steel alloyed with tungsten, according to Jacob and Köhler's patent, is coming into use in Germany, it is probable that in future no regrets will be expressed of mines producing the woolfram ore. The new steel is prepared by simply melting with cast-steel, either metallic tungsten, or, preferably, what has been termed the native alloy of tungsten, in the proportion of 2 to 5 per cent. The native alloy is obtained by exposing to strong heat in a charcoal-lined crucible a mixture of clean powdered woolfram, with fine carbonaceous matter. Mr. Versmann exhibits, also, a series of beautiful woolfram colours, chiefly applicable as bronzes, and which are remarkable for their brilliancy and low price, and for which, together with the ladies' life preserver, the jurors have awarded a medal.

TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—In the western annexe, near the great engine of the Lillishall Company, will be found a series of turbine water-wheels, manufactured by the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, under the patent of Mr. Schiele, whose form of turbine has already been largely adopted. The mode in which the turbine works is very simple: the water is conducted from the top of the fall, through a tube, to the spiral water-chamber which surrounds the drum; from this chamber it passes through the water-ports on to the centre of the outer side or periphery of the drum, in such a direction as to enter the curved buckets or wings of the wheel without any shock. It will thus be understood that the water passing down the supply tube cannot escape without first passing through the curved buckets, and that in making this passage a forward rotary motion must be given to the drum, such motion being readily communicated by the usual gearing to any machinery which it may be desired to drive. The power is driven off by a steady pressure of the water while it is passing along the curved wings, having exhausted all its power, passes out from each end of the drum into the tail race. The drum being water-tight, and full of air only, is partly floated by the water; the supply water can also be introduced in greater quantities to the upper wings than to the lower, and the position of the drum axle on the foot-step can thus be regulated to reduce the friction to the minimum. The drum is readily accessible, and can be lifted out without removing any other parts in order to get at the foot-step, and the quantity of water admitted (and consequently the power of the wheel) can be regulated with great facility by the closing or opening of additional water ports. It is found in practice that the turbine can be made to work with a speed as uniform as that of a steam-engine, and that they govern themselves to the extent needed for most practical purposes; for perfectly correct speeds, or where the load is extremely variable, the application of Schiele's hydraulic governor enables the manufacturers to guarantee a more uniform speed than can be got from the best steam-engine. It is justly remarked that, perhaps, the best proof of the value of the turbine over the ordinary water-wheel is in the fact that in those countries where water-power is of most value, on account of the scarcity or high price of fuel rendering steam-power very expensive as a motive power, the turbine has almost entirely superseded the use of the ordinary water-wheel. When it is compared with the ordinary wheel, the turbine is very small, and requires scarcely any foundation or other preparation, whilst its speed is so much higher that its power can be transmitted at once, thereby dispensing with expensive intermediate gearing, and giving at the same time an increase of effective power. A turbine can also, in many cases, be applied where a water-wheel could not, on account of limited space, or in high falls, where a series of common water-wheels would be required. Another important feature of the turbine is that its motion is much more constant and uniform than that of a common wheel, in consequence of the equal diffusion of the water over the whole of its circumference at the same instant; but in a common wheel there is always a great irregularity of speed and back-lash. The turbine will also work under back-water of any depth, and will only suffer so much diminution of power as is just proportional to the decrease of fall, so that on tidal rivers the advantage derivable from its use is very considerable. Prof. Beardmore has found, by careful experiment, that the best undershot wheel utilises but 33 per cent, and the best breast wheel but 52 per cent, of the power contained in the water, whilst the turbine utilises very nearly the whole; the report of Messrs. Fothergill, Wrigley, and Smith upon Schiele's turbine, on a fall of 6 ft. 14 in., showing the effective power given out to be 80 per cent, of that obtained by calculation with the formula discovered by Blackwell (for which he received the Institute of Civil Engineers' premium), and which has since that time been adopted by the best authorities. The principal recommendation of Schiele's turbine, therefore, is, that it combines the simplicity of the most simple wheel with the maximum power, and that it is so arranged that it is so more liable to get out of repair than an ordinary water-wheel. The International Jurors have awarded the North Moor Foundry Company a prize medal for the originality of design and practical success of the turbines, fans, &c., but their decisions have been made so entirely regardless of the merit of articles exhibited that it will probably be to the general public a more convincing proof of the value of the machine to state that testimonials of a very flattering character have been received from a large number of well-known manufacturers and others who have tested its capabilities by continued practical use. The fan to which we have incidentally alluded above is that known as Platt and Schiele's Silent Fan, which applied to blast purposes has proved one of the best blowing machines extant. An open fan upon a somewhat similar principle—Schiele and Williams's Marine Ventilator—has also been in use for some time, and has given great satisfaction. In all the vessels of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company these machines have been in use for about five years, and they have also been applied by Messrs. John Laird, Sons, and Co., Birkenhead; T. B. Winter, London (for the India Government vessels); James Watt and Co., London (for the Indian Government troop steamer *Indus*); Douglas Hebborn, Liverpool; the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; Burns and Maciver, Liverpool; Westwood, Balliol, Campbell, and Co., London; R. S. Newall and Co. (for the vessels used in laying the Red Sea telegraphic cable); Beaulieu, Lander, and Co., Glasgow; the Government of Italy; the Government of Holland; New York, New York; Philadelphia Steam Ship Company; the Société Nouvelle des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, Marseilles; the Broghda Steam Ship Company; the Egyptian Government; Messrs. Bibby and Co., Liverpool; the Waterford Steam Shipping Company; Harland Wolff, of Belfast, and many others.

AMERICAN MINERALS.—In the United States department, which occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the building, Mr. J. W. Feuchtwanger, of New York, exhibits a very excellent collection of American minerals, and in describing them, remarks that the Mexican, Peruvian, and Brazilian mines have brought all the silver, gold, diamonds, and other precious stones to light; but the United States of America, which are a part of the western hemisphere, appear to have shared the largest portion of the blessings of Providence, by the development of the most useful metals; the extreme south and extreme north of this continent have for 10 years past supplied the world "with all the gold and copper, and the central part of the United States has opened its bowels to furnish the fuel and the iron by millions of tons." Mr. Feuchtwanger expresses his regret that, owing to the unfortunate difficulties between the North and the South, he was unable to procure all the natural productions of some of the Southern States as desired; many localities of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, &c., are unrepresented. He has, however, sent from Pennsylvania and New York States such as to compensate for the former, and feels confident that the apatites, calcites, and hematites from northern New York; the spinelles, hornblendes, scapolites, and agates from central New York; the large quartz groups from the Shawangunk Mountains; the fine zeolite family from the New York and Erie Railroad cut, at Bergen Hill, New Jersey, opposite the city of New York; and the fine minerals and ores from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, will intrinsically be found more valuable than from some localities of the southern hemisphere. Among the most remarkable specimens to which he would draw the attention of the mineralogist and amateur, are two extraordinary fine specimens of reguline crystallised copper from Lake Superior; the one, which is 3 ft. long, and resembling a serpent, and the other representing a tree; the groups of crystal spinelle, hornblende, from Orange county; the mammoth scapolite crystal, with both terminations, which has probably no match; the millerite, a sulphate of nickel, yielding 70 per cent. of that rare metal, from the Gap Mine in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; it is likewise one of the varieties. The plumbago from New York bids fair to rival in quality the Ceylon mineral; the idocrase from the State of Maine, occurring in gigantic crystals much larger than those from Norway; the fine rose quartz from New Hampshire, the volcanic tuffaceous sandstone from Wagon, Delaware, which are the materials for manufacturing incompressible teeth, and are used by the largest manufacturers in the world, Dr. S. S. White, of Philadelphia, are noteworthy. The specimens of polished American marbles from New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and California, are no less interesting, particularly the Locadella Breccia marble from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His small cabinets contain many mineral curiosities, not the least attractive being the specimen of apatite in lime, embracing three terminated crystals of zircon, sphene, and apatite, formed close to each other, from Jefferson county, New York, and this specimen affords much material for a scientific speculation in regard to their original formation and consequent separation of the different acids, such as phosphoric, silicic, and stannic acids, with the zirconic and lime, and forming independent prismatic crystals, with their wonderful modifications.

PICKIN'S CARRIAGE BODIES.—Messrs. Pickin, of Birmingham, have just specified a patent metal carriage body, having for its object the combining of strength with lightness. According to this invention a bar or rod of metal is bent into the required shape for the seat, and welded or otherwise joined at the ends, and a second bar or rod is bent into the form intended for the back, and its ends joined to the seat bar, or rod. Transverse wires or rods are fastened across the seat frame, and one or more are fastened midway of the back frame. The skeleton frame thus formed is completed by the addition of a number of curved wires of an ornamental configuration following the

sweep of the back, and decorated with woven wirework and wire scrolls. It is recommended that the whole should be galvanised, and the wires are secured by the galvanising and by binding wire. More strengthening pieces may be added if desired.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The continued extension of the railway system in France, Belgium, and other parts of Europe, is expected to give rise to important deliveries of rails and plant. Of the different lines conceded, however, in Belgium, a few will be carried out immediately, such as that by the valley of the Ourthe, the Grand Ducal Belgian Junction, the Hal and Ath, and the Brussels-Gand and Gaud. It is strongly questioned whether the contractors or companies, who will be charged with the construction of these undertakings, will employ the system of adjudications for supplies of fixed or rolling material. This system, which is adopted with advantage by the administration of the Belgian State lines, is also adopted in Holland, and by a great number of companies in Germany, would, it is argued, be found equally useful in Belgium. Unrestricted competition, when it is possible to introduce it, is the best means for great administrations to obtain deliveries on favourable conditions. An adjudication of rails for the Belgian State lines is soon anticipated. Prices will not be a corresponding adjudication this year for the Netherlands establishments varying according to the importance of orders, periods of delivery, and terms of payment, &c.; but the improvement which has taken place recently in the English market will diminish the concessions made by Belgian producers. Some ironmasters in the Haute-Marne district have, it appears, declined to negotiate at 51. 4s. for rolled iron to be delivered at successive periods. Wood-produced iron of the first class has been quoted at 91. 12s. to 101., and mixed rolled iron at 91. 4s. to 91. 12s. per ton; the latter has been the main, but has not evinced any decided tendency to a fall. At St. Etienne the Belgian coke has been selling at 18s. 4d. to 19s. 2d., and Prussian at 17s. 6d. per ton. Ardennes district says:—"Wood-produced pig has been dealt in at 51. 4s. to 51. 6s., marketable iron at 101. 16s., 111. 4s., and 111. 12s. per ton, according to class. The market of the Haute-Marne regulates that of the Ardennes, but as the former of these produces principally special irons, suitable for nail work, ironmongery, or other uses, they have little to fear from foreign competition. The numerous foundries of the department draw their supplies of casting pig from England or Belgium."

The complaints with respect to the position of the Belgian coal trade which were noticed last week, continue to be poured forth unchecked. A small ship laden with coal from the Ruhr has reached Gand during the last few days. On the other hand, a happy attempt has been made to promote and extend the exportation of Belgian coal, two ships freighted with coal, Mons and Charleroi, having been chartered at Gand for Bordeaux, where their cargoes were disposed of on tolerably advantageous conditions, 11s. 4s. to 11s. 6s. per ton, when realised, a price which leaves some profit. Now that the neighbourhood of coal mines are encumbered with coal, it is satisfactory to note attempts to extend external trade, and it is to be hoped that they may assume a greater development, as indispensable that Belgian coal workers should make every effort to promote delivery abroad. By the recent opening of sections of the East Belgian, Sambre and Meuse, and Ardennes Railways, the Charleroi basin has been placed in a position to compete for supply of the numerous metallurgical establishments of the Meuse and the Moselle; thanks to the reductions of tariff conceded by the Government, some orders for coal have been addressed to Belgian coal proprietors, the owners of some of the eastern departments of France having determined on making trials of Charleroi coal. It is hinted, however, that these experiments have not been altogether satisfactory, that several of the firms who have taken trouble in the matter have decided on playing the Sambrebruck coal on a great scale, more especially as the Royal Decree of new reductions of price. Belgian coal is, nevertheless, superior to that of Prussia, and it is contended that some combustible must have been forwarded into the East of France, which had been some time extracted and exposed to the air, so that it had become of inferior quality. During the French Minister of Marine requires it to be made to create fresh outlets for his coal products in the East of France, that certain facilities should be made, as it would be better to gain less, and even to gain nothing, than not to fulfil with care orders received.

Transactions in copper have been of no great importance at Paris; nevertheless, prices have been maintained, English having been quoted at 88s. Chilian at 88s. to 88s. 10s., and Lake Superior at 104s. to 105s. per ton. There have been few affairs worth mentioning at Havre, but a lot of 500 tons of Lake Superior, Cliff marks, has changed hands at 97s. At Marseilles, 8 tons of bronze, and a lot of 5 tons of red Toka copper, have been dealt in at former quotations. Prices have undergone no change at Cologne, Berlin, and Stettin, but at Hamburg there has been some demand, and prices have been firm. The market has been dropping, Banca and Detroit being quoted 118s., and English 112s. L. of the other continental markets have been very quiet, and prices have been almost minimal. At Paris, rough French and Spanish lead has been quoted at 211. 4s. Rotterdam, Berlin, and Cologne have exhibited calmness as regards lead, but prices have been little or no change; at Hamburg, current local wants have been supplied at former quotations, but for large lots, to be delivered at distant dates, there has been some relaxation in prices. There has been little speculation in zinc, rough Silurian being quoted at 197. 4s. to 197. 8s. per ton. The French Minister of Marine requires 100 tons of zinc in sheets, and will proceed to the consideration of tenders on Monday.

The Providence Forges Company has just returned its profits in "exercise" ending June 30 at 30,354l., and has voted a dividend of 10 per cent, per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum. This is an encouraging result, but the same cannot be said of the balance-sheet just sent by the Belgian General Railway Plant Company at its annual meeting, presided by M. Bischeffels. The operations of this company for the year, without taking into account the works of the fortifications of Antwerp, indicated a loss of 181,000l. from the establishments of Molenbeek-St. Jean and Cléber. The report presented to the council of administration—to which it is not improbable that we shall recur week—stated that the industrial crisis which prevails in Belgium, and the want of experienced by a great number of establishments, have caused prices to fall in such manner that they leave little profit; besides, the "obligations," or bonds of the way companies, which the undertaking is obliged to accept in payment for work remain at depreciated prices, and afford a new source of loss. The Antwerp works undertaken by the company, are being pursued with activity, and as the enterprise is not exposed to any more contingent risks, so that the administrators felt justified in declaring a dividend out of the eventual profits likely to be realised under this head. We can scarcely help thinking that it is a curious course to declare "eventual" profits; nevertheless, there was an imperative necessity for a dividend, it must be had somehow or other. It is reported that it is intended to form at Antwerp a general "Society of Commerce," with a capital of 8,000,000l. Such an enterprise, urged, would give a lively impetus to Belgian commerce, industry, and maritime enterprise. Disputes have arisen in the Antwerp journals in reference to the proposed undertaking, and so acrimonious has been the controversy that the suits are threatened for defamation. This is rather an unfortunate circumstance, the suits of the proposed society, but if it comes to anything we shall not fail to be an event. Certainly mammoth enterprise bids fair to be a salient feature in continental commercial life. A royal decree, dated Aug. 22, 1862, approves the statutes of a company for carrying on mines in the Luxembourg and forges at Sambrebruck. The capital is fixed at 240,000l., represented by 6000 shares, of 40s. each, and authority is given to increase the capital to 320,000l., if it is thought requisite to make the augmentation. The company is also authorised to issue obligations to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of the share capital. In exchange for the Sambrebruck forges the previous owners are to receive 4400 shares in the new company, and 880 shares have been put up by other parties, so that 720 shares are now ready and disposable to make up the amount of capital authorised. The council of administration is to issue these shares but not at rates below par. A balance is to be struck on July 31 in each year, and the surplus is to be deducted for interest from the profits. The surplus then remains to be divided as follows:—20 per cent. is to be carried to the reserve fund, 7 per cent. to be awarded to the managers and agents of the company, 3 per cent. is to be at the disposal of the council of administration, and the remaining sum is to be divided among the shareholders. Nothing can be fairer than this plan, if it is carried out with fidelity. The shares in the company carrying on the mines and works of the Sambrebruck forges of late, in consequence of there being a probability that the administration to contract a loan of 24,000l., in order that the works may again be in activity.

The petroleum question appears to be exciting some attention on the Continent. German journals state that the Carpathian mountains, in Galicia, have many years past furnished in abundance this mineral oil, the rectification of which is now a new field for industry.

It is well that those who are interested in the coal trade of the Danube and Black Sea should be apprised that a revolution must shortly be effected there by the introduction of coal from Servia. Though the mineral wealth of that principality has long been known, it was not until the discovery of Dobro coal, positively overhanging the banks of the Danube, that it was taken to turn it to account; and even now, strange as it may appear, this very formation, though sufficiently valuable to make the fortune of a state (for the measures extend through a tract 25 miles square), it is brought into operation as an adjunct to a system of steam navigation. The Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation Company, to whom the field is let, are, however, by no means unconscious of the heavy contracts they possess, and have, we hear, already entered into heavy contracts with local people. The real point of interest, though, to the English trade, is the quality and price of the mineral with which he is to be brought in competition at Galatz. On the first hand the testimony of Mr. Martinian leaves no doubt, for he characterises the coal as "excellent in quality, well fitted for steam and other purposes;" but on the second its proper value in the Navigation Company in question, are silent. That it can be produced at Galatz at a figure considerably below seaboard English coal we have little doubt; however, as it was clearly stated in some of the earlier announcements of this company that two seams of their coal had been discovered on the river side of a mountain, whence vessels could be loaded direct means of tips, so that to get the price of their coal at Galatz, we need add to the cost of its production that of its freight down stream to the

At the Carnarvon Grand National Eisteddfod, Mr. Hartley, of Chester, read an interesting paper on the "Commerce of Wales, and Extension of Railways." He first adverted to the wealth and power of the English "merchant princes," by whom Great Britain has become the world and arbiter of nations. This has been accomplished by reason of the world and the country possessing so much mineral riches. Wales, then, is of great importance to England on account of its minerals. Wales is, as one in twenty to a hundred of Great Britain, in minerals. Whilst Wales is one in twenty to a hundred of Great Britain, in minerals, it is as one in five, if we take into account its gold in its pockets we have it under our feet, and in the gold mines of Wales there is one mine there now from which 20,000l. is gained every year—these mines are worked by English companies, with only one exception, the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned desire special attention to raise the following points, and to secure the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office orders for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Messrs. THURTELL, CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Area.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Fr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbeys Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	3 7 0.	1 ..	..	Nov. 1861
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5.]	3 10 0.	2 ..	..	Oct. 1861
1000	Amherstbury (copper), Pwllheli.	15 0 0.	14 3.	..	June, 1862
6000	Ashburton (cop.) (cop.)	1 6 0.	2 ..	..	Mar. 1862
6000	Bagtor [L. £2.]	1 6 0.	2 ..	..	Sept. 1862
1034	Baileswidden (tin), St. Just	18 7.	12 ..	..	Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfield (copper), Devon.	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 3 6.	3 ..	..	July, 1862
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland.	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	..
4000	Bickerton (copper) [L.]	1 0 0.	3 1/2.	..	..
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30.]	25 0 0.	..	18 ..	Aug. 1862
1245	Bleaswell (copper), St. Austell	9 15 0.	10 1/2.	..	Dec. 1860
2250	Boscawen (tin), St. Austell	7 5 0.	4 ..	..	Mar. 1861
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 0 0.	10 1/2.	..	Dec. 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton.	1 0 0.	3 1/2.	..	..
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 6 0.	1 1/2.	..	Aug. 1862
6000	British (tin & cop.) [L. £1 10s.]	10 10 0.	..	..	..
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton	1 12 6.	1 1/2.	..	June, 1862
5000	Bronford (ld.) Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6.	6 3/4.	6 1/2 7	June, 1862
1200	Bryn-Hanlog (ld.) Denbigh.	8 0 0.	8 1/2.	..	No call.
5120	Brynmawr (ld.) Cardif. [L. £2.]	2 0 0.	3 ..	2 1/2 3	No call.
200	Bryndford Hall (lead), Flint.	23 10 0.	6 ..	..	April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint.	6 0 0.	27 ..	..	April, 1862
1960	Brynati, Llanidloes, Montgo.	7 2 6.	2 1/2.	..	July, 1862
6380	Buller and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	3 13 6.	3 1/2.	..	Mar. 1862
1200	Burra Barra (cop.) Kenwyn.	2 10 0.	4 ..	..	April, 1862
5000	Burren (lead, calamine) [L. £5.]	5 0 0.	6 1/2.	5 1/2 6	June, 1862
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0.	0 ..	..	Dec. 1860
915	Calvaudon (ld.) St. Austell	20 2 0.	7 1/2.	..	Aug. 1862
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	17 0 0.	8 ..	..	Feb. 1862
4900	Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis	8 12 4.	3 ..	1 1/2 2	Aug. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	24 17 1/2.	17 ..	15 17	June, 1862
4045	Caradon Hill (copper)	2 1 6.	—	..	July, 1862
10000	Cardigan Consols	—	—	..	July, 1862
915	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn	18 5 7.	22 ..	23 1/2	Sept. 1860
3000	Carmerghen United	5 0 0.	4 ..	..	Fully paid.
3000	Caru Camborne (copper)	0 0 6.	1 1/2.	7 1/2	July, 1862
4370	Caruwaun (ld.) St. Austell	3 0 0.	3 ..	..	June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead).	2 1 6.	2 1/2.	..	Nov. 1861
7000	Carrack Dewa	2 16 0.	1 ..	..	April, 1861
1056	Carravannal (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7.	3 ..	..	Dec. 1860
20000	Caryafort (3200 £2 1/2 pd., 16800 £1 pd.)	—	—	..	..
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0.	1 ..	..	Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cileu (lead), Pwllheli.	1 17 0.	22 1/2.	..	Aug. 1862
1200	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5.]	1 0 0.	2 1/2.	..	July, 1862
4000	Clare Unit (ld.) St. Austell	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	July, 1862
984	Cliff & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	29 16 2.	2 ..	..	Aug. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgcombe United	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	Oct. 1860
3285	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 13 6.	5 ..	..	Mar. 1862
2000	Collacombe (cop.), Lamerion	5 5 0.	12 ..	..	..
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0.	28s.	27s.	Fully paid.
7000	Cornubia (tin) (5000 35s., 2000 10s. pd.)	—	—	..	July, 1862
370	Crane (copper), Camborne	13 5 0.	11 1/2.	11 1/2	June, 1862
30000	Craven Mine (ld.) St. Austell	0 10 0.	0 ..	..	No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.) St. Austell	—	—	..	No call.
8000	Crookhaven (ld.) [L. £2 1/2.]	1 0 0.	6s. 6d.	..	Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwin (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0.	0 ..	..	No call.
6000	Crownvale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0.	3 ..	..	Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	2 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	Feb. 1862
1800	Cwmbran, Carmar. [L. £3.]	2 0 0.	28s.	2 1/2	Feb. 1862
2000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0.	8 1/2.	..	Fully paid.
4000	Dartmouth (ld.) [L. £2.]	3 5 0.	3 ..	..	Feb. 1862
4817	Devon and Cornwall Consols	11 0 0.	11s.	..	Oct. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Cop. [L. £2.]	—	—	..	..
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0.	1 ..	..	Fully paid.
4868	Dewar Wheel Builer (copper)	4 10 0.	3 1/2.	..	Aug. 1862
1000	Durio (tin), Lollant	7 12 0.	3 1/2.	..	June, 1862
3000	Dutta (tin) [L. £1]	—	—	1 1/2.	..
244	Eastbrook (lead.), Cardigan.	77 10 0.	16 ..	..	Oct. 1861
4000	East Afford Consols (copper).	4 8 6.	1 ..	3 1/2	July, 1862
3000	E. Bawn (tin & cop.) [L. £2.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	July, 1862
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 3 0.	1 1/2.	..	May, 1862
5000	E. Bronford (ld.) [L.] Cardif.	2 0 0.	2 1/2.	..	..
6000	E. Budnick and Mount (cop.)	0 10 0.	7s.	..	Jan. 1861
8000	East Carn Breu (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0.	11s. 13 1/4 14 1/4	..	Oct. 1861
50000	E. Cloagau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0.	3s.	2 1/2 3 1/2	May, 1862
6430	East Crinnis and South Par.	2 14 0.	2 ..	..	May, 1862
4000	East Cassell (cop.) Gwennap	1 11 0.	2 1/2.	1 1/2 1 3/4	May, 1862
4000	East Cornwall Consols (cop.)	1 0 0.	3 1/2.	..	Aug. 1862
8000	E. Granville (cop.) Camborne	7 0 3.	3 1/2.	6s. 3 1/2 3s.	Aug. 1862

4000	E. Gumnia Lal. & Sd. Ref. (cop.)	6	13	0.	0.	4.	3.	4.	..	April, 1862
5145	East Jane (sil.-id.), Cardinham	1	6	0.	0.	4.	0.	0.	..	July, 1862
1024	East Margaret	17	5	0.	0.	8	July, 1862
12060	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1]	0	5	0.	0.	May, 1861
8090	E. Polterro, St. Agnes [L.]	0	10	0.	0.	..	3.	4.	..	May, 1861
4000	E. Providence (cop.), Ury, Le.	0	8	0.	0.	2	Mar. 1862
4000	E. Beinhath (tin, cop.)	0	8	0.	0.	1	Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwin.	2	14	0.	0.	23.	3.	2.	..	May, 1862
5610	East Soton (cop.), Camborne.	0	6	0.	0.	12.	Feb. 1862
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	0	6	0.	0.	30	June, 1862
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap.	8	14	7.	3.	Aug. 1862
1024	E. Treaskerby (cop.), Redruth.	5	15	0.	0.	4.	4.	4.	..	July, 1862
1193	E. Wheal Ayr (cop.), St. Cleer	9	12	0.	0.	July, 1862
4000	E. East Wharfedale (cop.)	1	10	0.	0.	Aug. 1862
4000	E. W. Russell, Tawke	7	16	6.	3.	..	3.	4	..	Aug. 1862
6000	Fowey and Par Un. St. Blazey	1	0	0.	0.	1.	Aug. 1862
2500	Frimley Hall [L. £1]	0	5	0.	0.	1.	Mar. 1862
5000	Furdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1	7	0.	0.	2.	Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0	13	0.	0.	June, 1862
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	35	0	0.	0.	30	Feb. 1862
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5	1	0.	0.	July, 1862
4000	Gawdon (copper), Gwennap.	1	10	0.	0.	12.	10s.	12s.	..	Aug. 1862
1024	Gelliflow Hill (id.), Holywell	0	2	6.	6.	June, 1861
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4	0	0.	0.	5	..	5
30000	Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]	1	0	0.	0.	4	Fully paid
4892	Goginan (sil.-id.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]	2	July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	3	3	6.	2.	..	1.	2	..	Aug. 1862
3000	Goonaton (copper), St. Neot.	0	5	6.	4.	Aug. 1862
4000	Goonack (cop.), Scottid. [L. £2]	1	0	0.	0.	Aug. 1862
486	Gramb. & S. (cop.) [S. £1]	2	0	0.	0.	17	..	14	15	Sept. 1862
5000	Great Brigian (copper), St. E.	7	0	0.	0.	2.	Aug. 1862
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), S. E.	18	10	0.	0.	1.	..	1½	..	Aug. 1862
6000	Great North Downs (copper)	1	10	0.	0.	1.	Aug. 1862
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelf.	3	10	0.	0.	Dec. 1860
6000	Gr. Retallack (sil.-id., blende)	1	13	0.	0.	12s.	June, 1862
23060	Great Tregone Consols
10000	Great Tregone (copper)	3	10	0.	0.	3.	Aug. 1861
6000	Gr. Ty warthale (cop.) [L. £1]	3	10	0.	0.	3.	June, 1861
3730	Great Wherry Badden (tin.)	6	1	0.	0.	3.	July, 1862
6000	Gr. W. Buay (cop., tin), Ken.	14	0	0.	0.	6.	..			

9000	Hornblow (Svob.)	[L. 24]	6	0	0	0	..	..
9000	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolygely	65	0	0	80	..	Jan.	1862	
9000	Kewick (copper), Brecon	5	0	0	0	..	July,	1862	
9000	Lady Bertha (tin)	3	0	0	1½	¾ ¾	July,	1862	
9000	Lilly Eliza (id.), Carm.	[L. 23]	2	0	0	..	June,	1861	
900	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uys Lelant	33	10	0	0	..	July,	1862	
1000	Lixwm (lead), Flint	[L. 24]	2	0	0	2¼	..	..
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin cop.)	6	14	4	4	..	Feb.	1862	
240	Llangan (id.), Glamor.	[L. 235]	5	0	0	7¼	..	Aug.	1863
2000	Lywernog (id.), Card.	[L. 23]	1	4	0	1½	..	Jan.	1862
500	Long Lake (lead), Flint	..	14	0	0	18	10½ 17	Sept.	1862
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	..	2	19	6	18s.	..	Aug.	1862
9000	Maudlin (1848-46, 9416 [L])	..	3	16	0	1	..	July,	1862
4480	Merrily Lead (lead) [L.]	..	0	13	0	9s.	..	May,	1860
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	..	0	2	6	9s.	..	Nov.	1861
1024	Mill Pool	..	15	10	0	..	..	Sept.	1862
16000	Mold (lead), Flint.	[L. 21]	0	17	0	¾	..	Jan.	1860
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	..	2	8	0	2s.	..	July,	1861
1024	Nangties (tin, copper), Kew.	8	10	0	0	7	..	June,	1862
512	Nant Minera [L. 230]	..	3	12	0	3¼	..	Aug.	1862
9400	Nant-y-lago (id.), Merioneth	3	7	6	3¼	..	April,	1862	
250	Nanty Mines (id.), Montgom.	0	20	0	0	..	..	Fully paid	..
9000	Neither Hill (lead), Bufton	..	0	16	0	..	..	April,	1860
8400	N. Crow Hill (id.), Bufton	..	0	4	0	1½	..	July,	1862
4540	New E. W. Russell, Tavistock	..	0	0	0	..	..	Aug.	1861
890	New Godephin (lead)	..	0	15	0	..	1	July,	1862
9000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0	9	0	0	¾	..	Aug.	1862
6000	New Treloign Cons., Redruth	1	18	0	0	1½ ¾ 1½	..	July,	1862
2000	New Whael Clifford (copper).	0	6	0	0	..	..	Mar.	1861
400	New Hendra (tin cop.), Breage	0	10	0	0	1	..	May,	1862
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	18	0	0	100	95 100	..	July,	1862
2600	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1	4	6	14	..	..	May,	1862
Wilderale (id.), Yorks.	[L. 21]	0	15	0	0	¾	..	Jan.	1861
4500	No. Budnick (tin), Breage	..	0	2	0	..	..	Aug.	1862
1024	North Bullar (cliff), Redruth	22	17	0	0	2¼	..	Aug.	1863
9000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwynnapp	..	2	0	0	..	..	Sep.	1860
4000	North Cornwall (Epidollun)	..	..	2	..	..	..	Nov.	eml.

6000	Hornblow (Svlt., L. 24, p. 8000 S. p.)	1	0	0
9000	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolygely 65	0	0	80	..	Jan., 1862
6000	Kewick (copper), Bristol	5	0	0	..	July, 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (tin), Cornwall	2	0	0	1½	¾ ¾
9000	Lady Eliza (id.), Carn.	[L. 23]	2	0	0	June, 1862
863	Lelant Cons. (tin), Ux. Lelant	33	10	0	2¼	..
1000	Lixwam (lead), Flint [L. 24]	2	0	0	2¼	..
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	6	14	4	..	Feb., 1862
240	Llangan (id.), Glamor. [L. 235]	5	0	0	7¼	..
2000	Lywernog (id.), Card. [L. 23]	1	4	0	1½	..
500	Long Lake (lead), Flint	..	14	0	18	10½ 17
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	2	19	6	18s.	..
9000	Maudlin [1848-46, 9416 E.]	..	15	6	0	..
4480	Merrily Lead (lead)	..	0	13	0	9s.
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	..	0	2	6	9s.
1024	Mill Pool	..	15	10	0	..
16000	Mold (lead), Flint, [L. 21]	0	17	0	¾	..
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2	8	0	2s.	..
1024	Nangties (tin, copper), Kew.	8	10	0	7	..
512	Nant Minera [L. 230]	3	12	0	3¼	..
9400	Nant-y-lago (id.), Merioneth	3	7	6	3¼	..
250	Nanty Mines (id.), Montgom.	0	20	0	—	..
6400	Neither Hill (lead), Bufton	0	18	6
8400	N. Crow Hill (id.), Bufton	0	4	0	1½	..
4540	New E. W. Russell, Tavistock	0	0	0	¾	..
890	New Godelphin (cop.)	0	15	0	..	1
6000	New S. Caradan (cop.), St. Cleer	9	0	0	¾	..
6000	New Treloign Cons., Redruth	1	18	0	1½	¾ 1½
2000	New Whael Clifford (copper).	0	6	0
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	0	10	0	1	..
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	18	0	0	100	95 100
2600	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1	4	6	1¼	..
Wilderale (id.), Yorks. [L. 21]	0	15	0	¾
4500	No. Budnick (tin), Cornwall	2	0	0
1024	North Bullar (cop.), Redruth	22	17	0	2¼	..
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	..	2	0
4000	North Cornwall (Epidollon)	..	2	0

* * Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock
Limit.

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Shares.

	Mines.	Paid.	Lost.	Pr.	Ass. done.	Last
30000 North Devon (all.-id.) [L. £1]	0 10 0	13s.				July
5000 N. Dolcoath (cop.) [S. E.]	2 9 6	13s.				July
1000 North Fortescue (copper)	1 14	13s.				July
2500 North Frances, (cop.) [S. E.]	13 6 0	2				July
6000 N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £1]	2 0 0	13s.				July
6000 N. Hafod (all.-id.) [Car. L. £1]	1 0 0					July
10000 N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cop.) [L.]	—					July
2000 North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	4 15 0	21s.				July
6000 North Kite Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6					July
6000 North Lacey (lead) Isle of Man	—					July
2000 N. Levant (tin, cop.) [S. E.]	7 0 0	14s.				July
6000 North Ludcott (silver-lead)	0 5 0	6s.				July
10000 North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	13s.				July
4000 North Phoenix (copper)	3 0 0	6s.				July
6000 North Porphyry (silver-lead)	—	13s.				July
4096 North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	4s. 6d.				July
700 N. Roehar (cop.) [Cambridge]	18 0 0	26				July
5000 N. Trevelick (all.-id.) [P. Radwin]	1 0 0	14s.				July
848 N. Trevelick (cop.) [S. Agnes]	2 0 0	28				July
6000 N. Wh. Bassett (cop.) [S. E.]	2 0 0	3s.				July
1024 North Wheel Busy (cop.) [S. E.]	9 2 7	3s.				July
5610 North Wheel Croft [S. E.]	2 1 0	4s.				July
6144 N. Wh. Robert, Sparg. Spiny	2 12 11	13s.				July
4108 North Wheel Trelawny (lead)	3 7 0	24s.				July
5900 North Wheel Trelawny (lead)	3 0 0	24s.				July
4000 N. Wrey (id.) [S. I. £1]	0 17 6	29s.				July
6000 Old Wh. Neptunus (cop.) [L.]	5 6 6	24s.				July
6000 Old Wh. Neptunus (cop.) [L.]	6 0 0	20s.				July
800 Pant-y-Buarth (id.) [L. £10]	6 0 0	20s.				July
8465 Pedn-ar-dra United (tin)	3 11 6	13s.				July
2000 Penreig United (id.) [L. £1]	0 7 6					July
6000 Pendennis Consols, St. Just	3 17 0	4s.				July
1000 Pengenna (id., sil.) [S. Kew]	4 10 0	6s.				July
5000 Penhall (tin, St. Ann's)	1 0 0	5s.				July
6000 Penrall (all. id.) [Merion, L.]	2 2 0	7s.				July
2000 Penrall Lygan (copper)	20 0 0	21				July
6000 Polbiggy Moor (tin), Wendron	3 12 0	29s.				July
6400 Pridewall Wood (tin, cop.)	3 12 0	29s.				July
512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	8s.				July
6000 Prosper Uni. (tin, cop.) [St. Hilary]	4 11 6	2				July
11789 Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	10 11 7s.					July
2500 Rhoswyddol and Nacheidol	12 5 0	7s.				July
6000 Rhysco (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	1				July
20000 Ridden [L. £1000]	1000 10s.					July
10000 River Tamar Copper [L.]	3 7 6	1				July
4096 Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6	1				July
1024 Rosewarne Uni. (cop., tin) [L.]	11 16 11	11s.				July
5000 Round Hill (cop.) [L.] [Salop.]	3 5 6	7s.				July
8000 Royalton (tin) [L. £1]	0 10 0					July
2000 Scierion Cop. (tin, cop.) [S. Agnes]	13 6 6	13s.				July
10000 Sigford Cop. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	7 16 0	23s.				July
10000 Silver Vein (id.) [L. £20]	7 6 6	9				July
15000 Silvan Vein, St. Winnow	2 10 0	2s.				July
6000 Smith's Wood (tin, cop.) [L. £2]	1 14 0	2s.				July
6000 Snowbrook (all. lead) [L. £3]	4 0 0	6s.				July
512 South Bassett (cop.) [Gwynedd]	14 10 8	12				July
100 South Bryn Gwlog (lead)	7 0 0	24				July
6400 So. Buller & W. Penarthall	0 12 0	14s.				July
4096 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 5 0	1				July
5000 So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.]	6 3 0	3				July
9007 S. Conduvor (tin, cop.) [Cambridge]	2 10 0	5s.				July
2283 So. Crenvor (tin, cop.) [Cambridge]	10 10 0	5s.				July
6000 South Darren (id.) [L. £34]	2 16 0	13s.				July
1024 S. Ding Bong, Gualt (tin)	0 10 0	9s.				July
6000 S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Cop.	2 10 0	4s.				July
6000 South Gernick (tin), Gwennap	0 2 6	3s.				July
2000 South Gwennap	3 5 0	6				July
4000 South Minera [L. £54]	2 12 0	4s.				July
9007 S. Phoenix (tin, cop.) [Cambridge]	2 10 0	3s.				July
1024 South Treasavan, Gwennap	2 10 0	3s.				July
4096 S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dr.	1 7 6	1				July
1105 So. Wh. Croft, (cop.) [Illogan]	7 8 10	4				July
1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cop.) [St. Agnes]	9 12	1				July
1000 South Wh. Killy (tin), Lelant	1 10 0	13s.				July
6000 So. Wh. Lelant (tin & cop.)	0 2 0	12s.				July
1024 S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 12 7	24s.				July
400 So. Wh. Seston (cop.) [Cambridge]	1 10 0	13s.				July
9007 S. Seston (cop.) [St. Agnes]	1 10 0	13s.				July
970 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin)	7 14 6	23s.				July
5208 St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	14s.				July
1024 St. Day United (tin), Redruth	2 3 9	5				July
1024 St. Ives Wheel Allen (tin)	8 9 0	6				July
6000 St. Just (tin & cop.) [L. £4]	1 10 0	3s.				July
640 Stamp Office (lead), Mold	0 0	13s.				July
3000 Stray Park (cop.) [S. E.]	29 0	32				July
6000 Tavy, (cop.) [S. E.]	5 12 6	13s.				July
3000 Tees Side (id.) [Cumb. L. £1]	0 10 0	4s.				July
6000 Tolarne (cop.) [Cambridge]	1 8 0	3s.				July
5000 Trefallack Uni. (tin), St. Ender	3 9 0	4s.				July
5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	6 10 8	13s.				July
1024 Trencrom (tin), Ury Lelant	10 15 0	3s.				July
3270 Tressilyn and Seelick Cons.	1 8 10	13s.				July
6000 Trevaun and Trevelick Cons.	1 8 10	13s.				July
4096 Trevaun (all.-id.) [Menhen.	5 10	3s.				July
2048 Trevelick (tin), Wendron	3 12 0	13s.				July
4000 Trumpet Uni. (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	14s.				July
3000 Tyne Head (id., cop.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	3s.				July
800 Tynewydd (all.-id.) [Cardigan]	0 5 0					July
1024 Tynrhing Consols (tin, cop.)	0 10 0	24s.				July
2000 Waenias (id.) [1000 £28 pd., 1000 £24 pd.]	—	—				July
4000 West Linn [L. £4]	1 0 0	13s.				July
3000 West Alfred (cop.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	1				July
20000 West Brea [L. £1]	—	—				July
100 W. Bryn Gwlog (id.) [L. £30]	9 0 0	12				July
1218 W. Conduvor (tin, cop.) [Cam.]	7 5 3	5				July
16 West Denbigh (id.) [Denbigh]	35 0 0	100				July
30000 W. Devon Con. (cop.) [L. £1]	0 17 6	13s.				July
4620 W. Great Work (tin), Gernoe	0 10 0	7s.				July
6000 West Grylle (tin, cop.) [S. E.]	0 2 6	1				July
2000 West Hay Con. (cop.) [St. Blazey]	1 10 0	13s.				July
6000 W. Polmar (tin, cop.) [St. Austell]	0 13 0	13s.				July
1000 W. Rose Down (cop.) [Cardon]	5 2 6	20				July
256 West Sharp Top (cop.) [Kilhamton]	148 0 0	80				July
1056 West Stray Park (cop.) [Camb.]	8 9 0	3				July
5000 West Tolarne (cop.) [Crown]	1 15 0	5s.				July
512 West Tolgus (cop.) [Redruth]	1 9 6	1				July
5120 West Tolvaidd (tin, cop.)	10 15 0	3s.				July
1827 West Trevelan (tin, cop.)	1 0 6	3s.				July
4000 West Wendron (tin), Wendron	3 5 0	13s.				July
512 West Wheel Frances, Illogan	75 10 0	23s.				July
10000 West Wheel Jane (tin, &c.)	2 18 1	1				July
1024 West Wheel Lovell, Wendron	2 18 1	1				July
6000 Wheel Agor (copper), Illogan	2 9 0	24s.				July
2048 Wh. Agnes (all.-id.) [Fermanagh]	0 13 6	24s.				July
1024 Wh. Anna (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	3s.				July
5990 Wh. Arthur (cop.) [Calstock]	3 14 0	13s.				July
1000 Wheel Bassett and Grylle (tin)	7 0 0	12				July
6000 Wheel Cardon (copper)	0 18 6	1				July
6000 Wheel Crebor (cop.) [Tavistock]	0 15 0	5s.				July
512 Wh. Damsel (cop.) [Gwennap]	25 3 0	10 11				July
4096 Wh. Emma (cop.) [Buckfastleigh]	2 12 6	13s.				July
4000 Wh. Falmouth & Sperris	3 0 0	3				July
5544 Wh. Grenville (copper) [S. E.]	7 15 0	6s.				July
5120 Wheel Harriet, Cambridge	4 6 6	13s.				July
6000 Wh. Harris (id., cop.) [Liffon]	0 15 0	1				July
2048 Wheel How (all.-id.) [Fermanagh]	2 12 0	13s.				July
6000 Wh. Moyle (cop.) [St. Cliser]	2 6 7	13s.				July
6000 Wh. Norris (cop.) [St. Austell]	3 13 0	13s.				July
1024 Wheel Polmar, St. Austell	1 0 0	14s.				July
970 Wh. Pollard (cop.) [St. Neot's]	2 15 0	13s.				July
970 Wh. Prosper (cop., tin), Breage	10 15 0	8s.				July
1579 Wheel Prospicind (tin)	1 19 0	8s.				July
25000 Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £3]	10 10 0	19				July
240 Wh. Keeth (tin), Ury Lelant	4 17 6	5s.				July
1024 Wh. Sicily (all.-id.) [Plympton]	4 1 1	4				July
4096 Wheel Slings (tin), Plympton	7 10 0	24s.				July
2048 Wh. Sittney & Carmichael Uni.	5 0 0	5				July
1024 Wheel St. Andrew (copper)	2 15 0	13s.				July
512 Wh. Trannack (tin), Sittney	2 15 0	4				July
6000 Wheel Union (cop.) [Redruth]	11 18 0	18s.				July
6000 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwennap	8 17 6	7				July
4096 Wh. Ury (tin, cop.) [Constantine]	4 0 0					July
1024 Wh. Vyvyan (tin, cop.)	1 0 0	4s.				July
6000 Wheel Welmea (tin), Gwennap	10 16 0					July
6000 Whitford (lead), Holywell	8 15 0					July
1024 Worrans Downs (tin), Lelant	2 16 6	14s.				July
3097 Yarnor (copper), Devon	2 16 6	14s.				July

SLATE QUARRIES.

8800 British Slate (7000 £1, 1800 £10)	—	14s.				July
10000 Criceth, Carnarvon [L. £3]	1 10 0	13s.				July
30000 Glaston-Slate Quarry [L. £5]	2 9 0	24s.				July
6000 Glaston-Slate Quarry [L. £5]	2 9 0	24s.				July
10000 Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	1 10 0	14s.				July
10000 Lower Talarn [L. £3]	—	—				July

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